

MILLIONS OF DAMAGE BY FLOODS. KINGSTON'S TERRIBLE DISASTER.

No. 2683

FEBRUARY 7, 1907

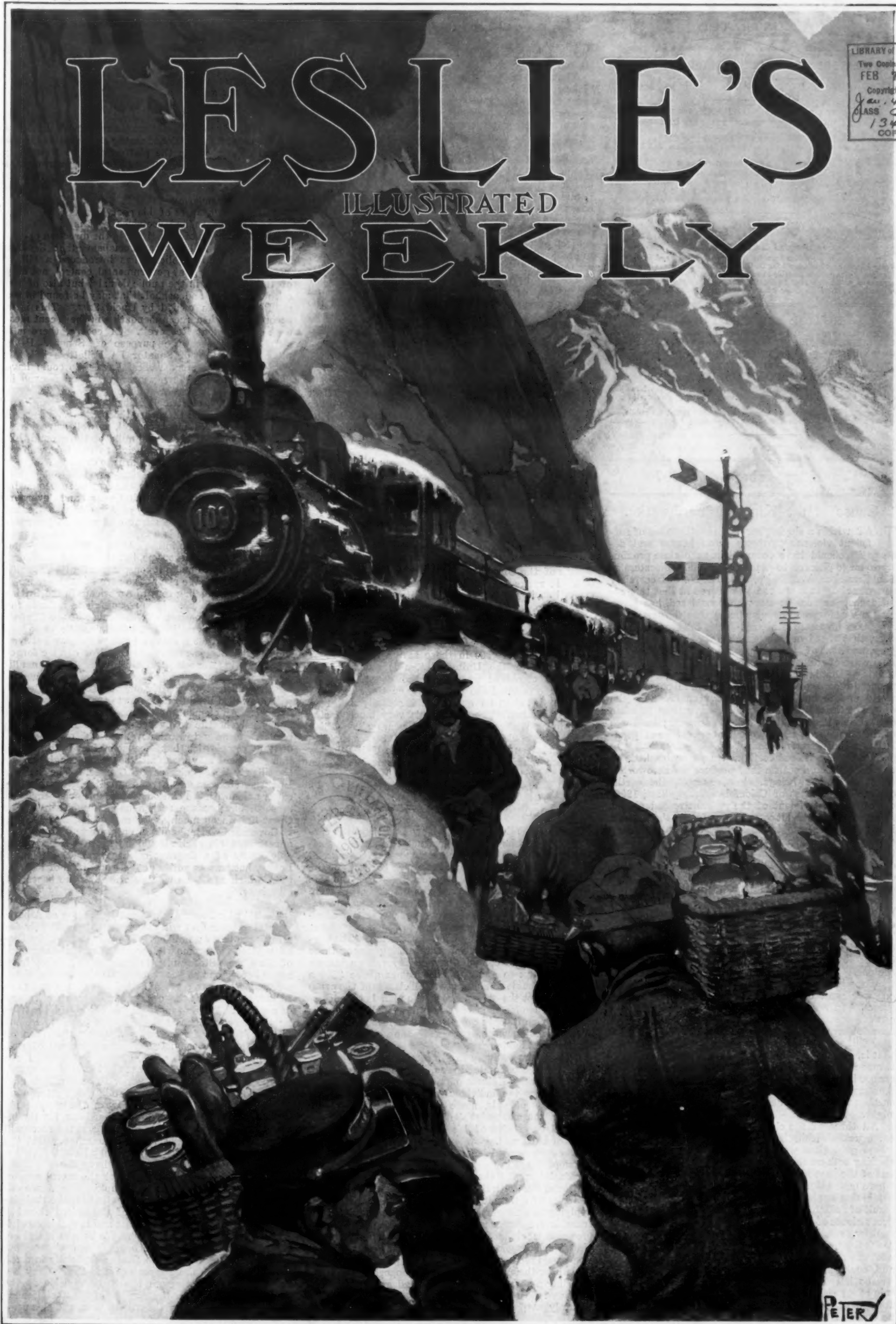
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ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

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A MIDWINTER BLOCKADE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

HARDY RESCUERS BEARING FOOD SUPPLIES UP RUGGED AND SLIPPERY SLOPES TO THE STARVING PASSENGERS OF A TRAIN STALLED FOR DAYS BY A TREMENDOUS SNOW-STORM.—*Drawn by G. W. Peters.*

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CIV. No. 2683

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would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal
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Thursday, February 7, 1907

Cause of the Kingston Earthquake.

THAT within a single year three earthquakes of suf-
ficient violence to throw down houses and de-
stroy life should have occurred in such close proxim-
ity to large cities as to cause the appalling disasters at
San Francisco, Valparaiso, and Kingston is certainly
remarkable. It is not to be wondered at that this co-
incidence, for such it must be considered, has given
rise to a widespread popular belief that the earth is in
a state of unusual instability. It is to be noted, how-
ever, that there are thousands of earthquakes each
year, and that of these from fifty to seventy-five an-
nually are of sufficient violence to be classed as world-
shaking—that is to say, of such vigor as to make pro-
nounced records on the seismographs in all parts of the
world, and to endanger life and property near the
centre of the disturbance. There have been no more
such shocks than usual during the past year; but three
of them have happened to occur near centres of popu-
lation in the Western Hemisphere.

Most of the violent earthquakes pass with little or
no public notice, because they produce no noteworthy
effect on human beings. For example, the earth-
quake, off the coast of Colombia January 31st, 1906,
one of the most violent of the year, attracted almost
no attention; yet had it occurred near a city there would
inevitably have been terrible destruction. Of all the
earthquakes recorded, whether vigorous or moderate,
the vast majority occur in the two well-defined earth-
quake belts. Up to 1903 approximately 160,000 earth-
quakes had been recorded, ninety-four per cent. of which
occurred in these two belts. One of the earthquake
belts, which nearly encircles the Pacific, and in which
lie both San Francisco and Santiago, has been the seat
of fifty-three per cent. of all recorded earthquakes.
The other belt, in which Jamaica lies, extends nearly
east and west, including the East and West Indies,
the Mediterranean, and the Caucasus and Himalayan
regions. It is a noteworthy and significant fact that
the Panama Canal zone lies in this belt. In it forty-
one per cent. of all recorded earthquakes have oc-
curred. In any part of either of these belts earth-
quakes are liable to occur at any time; but as yet
science has not found means of predicting when or where
they will occur. Outside the two earthquake belts—
that is, over most of the earth's surface—shocks are
rare, scattered, and not usually of great violence. It
cannot be safely asserted that any place is absolutely
immune, but it can be stated that in places outside the
earthquake belts the danger of death-dealing shocks is
slight.

All three of the cities so destructively visited by
earthquakes within the past year are situated in places
where geologists would have expected violent earth
shaking both on the ground of the geological features
and of the past history of the region. Each is located
where mountains are known to be rising; and when
mountains are being uplifted strains accumulate, as a
result of which the strata are snapped asunder, and
great blocks of the earth's crust forced to slip over one
another, sending vibrations through the crust. In
each place, also, this slipping has occurred before,
with the necessary result of vigorous earth shaking;
and, doubtless, it will occur again.

The island of Jamaica forms the crest of a moun-
tain range rising from the floor of the Caribbean Sea.
Its uplift has not yet ceased, consequently Jamaica is
no stranger to earthquakes. One of the most terrible
and dramatic shocks on record visited this island in
1692, and practically wiped off of the face of the earth

its capital, Port Royal, which was built on a sand-spit
and reef at the entrance to Kingston harbor. Two
hundred and fifteen years have been required for the
mountain strain to accumulate force enough to cause
another vigorous and death-dealing movement along
the old fault plane.

That the great majority of earthquakes of first
violence so far studied are due to a slipping of earth-
crust blocks along fault planes is not a theory, but a
fact of observation. When one seeks the underlying
cause for the movement, however, it is necessary, in the
present state of our knowledge, to resort to hypoth-
esis. That is a question dealing with the unseen
and unknown interior of the earth. It is involved in
the question, Why are there continents, ocean basins,
and mountains on the face of the earth? This ques-
tion is not yet solved, and any claim to the contrary is
based upon unscientific grounds, especially claims that
our neighbor, the moon, is at the bottom of it all.
Those scientists who have most carefully studied the
subject of earthquakes make no claims to being able
to predict the time and place of earthquake occurrence,
nor to a knowledge of the underlying cause for the crust
movements by which the shocks are produced. They
are patiently and earnestly gathering facts from all
parts of the earth and seeking diligently to find the
explanation; but while there is no lack of hypotheses,
there is no one which can be claimed to be demon-
strated.

The World's Wealthiest Country.

THE UNITED STATES is not only the wealthiest
country on the globe, but its lead over the other
countries is increasing every day. As estimated by
the census bureau, in a report just sent out, the
wealth of the United States was in 1904, in round
figures, \$107,000,000,000. This was an increase of
\$18,600,000,000 over 1900. During the four years
ending with 1904 the country's wealth expanded by a
larger figure than its entire wealth amounted to (\$16,-
000,000,000) in the year in which Lincoln was first
elected, 1860. Yet the United States filled a pretty
big place on the map even in 1860. In that year,
moreover, the 4,000,000 slaves were counted as mer-
chandise, and entered into this \$16,000,000,000 prop-
erty valuation. The best British estimates place the
wealth of the United Kingdom at about \$50,000,000,-
000. It ranks next to the United States in this re-
spect, but is far below this country. Germany and
France are each a few billions below the United King-
dom.

On the basis of increase from June 30th, 1900, to
June 30th, 1904, the wealth of the United States is
about \$119,000,000,000 in these early weeks of 1907.
The wealth of the United States is much greater
than the combined wealth of the countries which
hold the second and the third place on the roll. And
the gap between us and them is steadily and rap-
idly broadening. The increase is very much faster
than in population. In the 107 years since 1800,
while the population of the United States has in-
creased sixteen times, the wealth of the United States
has been multiplied 119 times. This is one of the
marvels of American expansion.

No Income Tax in New York State.

IT IS evident that so far as New York State is con-
cerned, public opinion does not favor the imposi-
tion of an income tax. The members of the special
tax commission appointed to revise the tax laws of the
State (of which the Hon. Warner Miller was the able
president) considered this subject carefully, but were
unable to arrive at an agreement, and no recommenda-
tions in favor of such a tax were made in the admi-
rable report recently submitted to the Legislature,
though one had generally been anticipated. The sug-
gestion which had the strongest backing among those
members of the commission who favored an income
tax was a tax to apply to all incomes above \$500 a
year. In that it would apply to all classes of the popu-
lation, except the very poorest, the plan is to be com-
mended. No income tax can be defended that makes
the very rich its only target. But the same objection
offered to all income taxation would be offered to this
form—its collection would involve the scrutiny of the
private affairs of every tax-payer, and the whole com-
munity would understand then, as perhaps it does not
now, the distastefulness of this inquisitorial method,
which places the individual at the mercy of the tax-
department officials, some of the less scrupulous of
whom might, and undoubtedly would, employ their con-
fidential knowledge of his pecuniary status for pur-
poses of blackmail.

The recommendations of the commission which should
be adopted are in favor of the abolition of the present
personal tax, and the substitution of a graduated in-
heritance tax (with three different rates for bequests to
relatives of different degrees of nearness, the highest
applying to strangers), and a tax upon public-service
franchises, assessed upon the gross earnings. This last
provision would make impossible the legal quibbles be-
hind which corporations now shield themselves, and the
first would render it easy to reach the wealthy and make
them bear their share toward the support of the State
—adding a new significance to the adage as to the cer-
tainty of death and taxes. The commission unfor-
tunately neglected to recommend a tax on signs in
streets, subways, and public conveyances. Our city
sky-lines and public thoroughfares should not be dis-
figured for nothing; and perhaps if a stiff tax were

imposed upon subway advertising the operating com-
pany might find room for plain and frequent signs tell-
ing passengers unmistakably the names of the various
stations.

The Legislature has the grand work before it of
instituting a far more equitable and satisfactory sys-
tem of taxation than that which now exists.

The Plain Truth.

AT THE time of the anthracite coal strike an angry
outburst was occasioned among conservative Demo-
crats by the plank in the platform of the New York
State Democracy which seemed to favor governmental
ownership of the coal-fields. Senator Hill, then at
the head of the Democratic party in this State, was
accused of pandering to socialism, and the most
prominent newspapers of his party denounced him as
an advocate of radical doctrines. It is an evidence
of the tendencies of the times in the direction of pa-
ternalism—we will not say socialism—that Senator
La Follette, a Republican, has introduced a bill at
Washington aiming at governmental control, not only
of the coal-lands in the public domain, but also of the
oil, natural gas, and asphalt that may be found in the
millions of acres owned by Uncle Sam. This is in
accordance with a recommendation in the recent mes-
sage of President Roosevelt. Of course, there is a
difference between the purpose of Senator Hill's
platform and that of Senator La Follette's bill, but
both are on far more radical lines than could have
been anticipated a few years ago. The demand in
many municipalities for public ownership of such
utilities as gas, electric lighting, and water-works is
broadening out, and there are those who now demand
that municipalities must control, as well as regulate,
the sales of ice, of bread and milk, on the ground that
such regulation will be conducive to the best welfare
of the community. Whither are we drifting?

THE BOORISH affront to the American people by
the cad who acts as Captain-General and Govern-
or-in-Chief of the British colony of Jamaica was treated
at Washington with the silent contempt it deserves.
Governor Swettenham is a type of the Britisher whom
Americans run across in their travels in foreign parts.
It is not the commonest type, but it is found with suf-
ficient frequency to make it conspicuous for its vulgarity
and impudence. We are not so sure but that there is
more of this ill-feeling toward Americans in the British
mind than we realize. It is not unfair to refer to the
fact that the strongest ally the cause of the Confed-
eracy had was found in Great Britain. So close was
the friendship that it almost provoked a war between
the United States and England. Nor can we forget
that recently Great Britain has entered into an alli-
ance with Japan, which is already regarded by the lat-
ter as sufficient to justify our far-Eastern neighbor
with a swelled head to invite us to tread on the tail of
its coat. An element of the population in Canada is
notoriously hostile to everything on this side of the
border. Enmity toward us exists not only because
of trade competition, but because of fear that annexa-
tion sentiment may manifest itself too strongly among
the liberty-loving classes of Canada. The leading
English statesmen are beyond question favorable to a
closer union with the United States, not for sentimental
reasons, but because such a union would strengthen
Great Britain as much as, or more than, it would us.
If Governor Swettenham were a representative of our
government his shift would be short. He was not
only guilty of a flagrant offense against a friendly
Power, but he was guilty of the worst kind of ingrati-
tude, which has been well described as the basest of
all crimes.

THERE IS a live chance to get legislation at Albany
this winter that will discourage, if not utterly de-
stroy, race-track gambling. The bill prepared by Dis-
trict-Attorney Jerome will become a law if the churches
of New York State unite to back it up. They have
never before had so good an opportunity to administer
a crushing blow to a great evil, for the law can be en-
forced, as it makes the crime a misdemeanor instead
of a felony. This means that the cases will be tried
by the three judges of the Court of Special Sessions
instead of going before a jury. Convictions can be
secured, and the convicted offenders, instead of get-
ting off with a trifling fine, can be imprisoned for a
short term. We have said that the bill can be passed,
and no one doubts that Governor Hughes will be glad
to sign it. But it will not become a law without a deter-
mined and united front on the part of the good people
of the State. The fight will be a hard one, for the in-
vestment in race-tracks is a big one, and the races will
lose their charm if gambling is eliminated. But the
churches can win if they will. They have the organi-
zation and the influence. They have the power to
compel the Legislature to respect the moral convic-
tions of the great body of our people. There are en-
couraging signs that they will unite to make their in-
fluence felt. Under the lead of the united churches
the moral influence of all honest and law-abiding citi-
zens can be effectively massed. We believe it will be.
The sooner the Legislature hears from anti-gambling
mass-meetings all over the State—especially in those
counties in which the support of the Percy-Gray law
has been secured through the lavish division of the
gamblers' spoils with the agricultural associations—
the sooner the great fight will be won, and this com-
monwealth will be relieved of the stain upon its record
which the toleration of race-track gambling, with all
its attendant evils, has placed there.

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PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE STATE of Texas is to be congratulated on the fact that Senator Joseph W. Bailey, in spite of

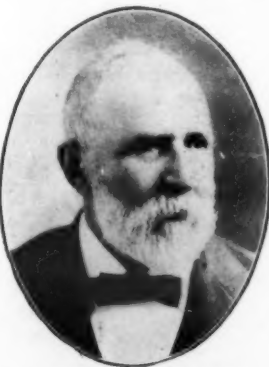


HON. JOSEPH W. BAILEY.
The brilliant Texas Senator, who has won a great fight against the muck-rakers, and was triumphantly re-elected.

who strove to distort, and so give an evil appearance to, his actions as a lawyer. In an address to the lawmakers Senator Bailey imputed the effort to overthrow him to outsiders who aim to get control of the Democratic party in Texas, and named as the chief leader of the movement the recently defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. He welcomed investigation, promising to resign if he was found guilty of wrongdoing. Mr. Bailey's victory over his enemies gratifies many Americans who differ with him in politics. He is regarded, even by his political foes, as a man of sincerity and integrity. He has been a brilliant and useful member of the upper house of Congress.

ONE OF the most influential pastorates in the history of American churches has been that of the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., who has for forty years been pastor of the Shepard Memorial Congregational Church, Cambridge, Mass. Dr. McKenzie is not only an eloquent preacher of great spiritual insight and rare intellectual ability, but he is also a man of the broadest sympathies. His great heart and enthusiastic devotion to every good cause have endeared him to those of every variety of religious thought and made him the brother and the helper of all. No pastor in the history of the city has rendered broader or nobler service. He was one of the chief speakers at the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Cambridge. The fortieth anniversary of his pastorate was worthily celebrated, among the speakers on the occasion being General William A. Bancroft, the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers, D.D., of the First Unitarian Church, Cambridge; President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard College, and the Rev. George A. Gordon, D.D., of the Old South Church, Boston. He was for years secretary of the corporation of Harvard University, and has been a favorite preacher to its students. For many years he was "college preacher" at Yale University. He is an active member of the governing boards of several literary institutions and nearly a score of literary, theological, and benevolent societies. He has a gracious and noble personal presence and is still a vigorous, enthusiastic, and winning preacher.

WHETHER it be true or not that Frederick Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul, is the richest man in America, as a magazine



FREDERICK WEYERHAEUSER.
The "lumber king," who is said to be the richest man in America.

til his holdings in Washington, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Minnesota cover fifty thousand square miles. With all his wealth, Mr. Weyerhaeuser has been so little in the public eye that eleven lines in "Who's Who" suffice to describe his career. His vast wealth has been acquired through the application of the timber-purchase act of 1877, which has been bitterly criticised, especially by Western newspapers. It is charged that the national forestry service was made the dupe of powerful railroad interests which secured the exchange of comparatively worthless patented railroad lands for millions of acres of immensely valuable timber tracts. Mr. Weyerhaeuser lives quietly, and is described as "quaint in his moods, somewhat broken in his speech, and kindly in his manner."

THE REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE is eminent in many lines of influence, and in them all he has been the lover and uplifter of his brother men. The proposition that his eighty-fifth birthday, which comes the third of April, shall be commemorated by the raising of a permanent endowment for the Lend-a-Hand Society, which he founded more than thirty years ago, is most fitting. Such an endowment will perpetuate forever the beneficent mission of a society whose unostentatious, inspiring, and uplifting methods are akin to the character of its great-hearted founder.

THE STORIES of official inefficiency and individual selfishness and brutality that came from Jamaica

were relieved by examples of clear-headed helpfulness and unselfish devotion. One of those who rose to the demands of the situation in the midst of the earthquake horror was Miss Grace Barton Turner, of Passaic, N. J., who, with her mother, was rescued from the falling walls of the Hotel Royal, Kingston, by Edwin W. Longley. After recovering from the shock of her own narrow escape from death, Miss Turner, who is a trained nurse and a teacher of physical culture, as well as a member of the Red Cross, devoted herself to binding up the wounds of the injured and in other ways alleviating their sufferings. She boarded a train laden with these unfortunates and cared for many of them while they were conveyed from Kingston to the hastily-erected hospitals at Spanish Town, an hour away. Her stay with the doctors and nurses was shortened by the necessity of attending her mother, and both of them left Jamaica by one of the earliest steamers, arriving at their New Jersey home not greatly the worse for their thrilling experience.



MISS GRACE BARTON TURNER,
A young nurse and teacher of physical culture, who made practical use of her knowledge in the Kingston disaster.—Lopes.

MISS MARGARET HALEY, Chicago's "vice-deputy mayor," a little blue-eyed school-teacher, has succeeded in compelling the payment of millions of dollars in taxes by powerful business organizations.



MISS MARGARET HALEY,
Aggressive champion of Chicago's school-teachers, and "vice-deputy mayor."—Gibson Art Galleries.

Single-handed she took up this battle that the school-teachers of Chicago might have the money that was coming to them. Miss Haley is the business agent of the Teachers' Federation, but she is the power behind the throne in the school board. Many of Mayor Dunne's "radical" appointees owe their positions indirectly to her. Miss Haley attends every meeting of the board, although she is not a member. She has been the mayor's constant adviser during the traction crisis. If the mayor is inclined to waver on the referendum proposition Miss Haley braces him up. Ever since she got up a petition to defeat the proposed Harper bill—a bill to establish "one-man power" in the public-school system—petitions and referendums have been her favorite resources. Miss Haley says she is going after the railroads soon, to make them pay thousands of dollars in taxes they are said to owe. As business agent of the federation, she has championed the cause of underpaid "schoolma'ams." The teachers outside the organization, however, do not like her. Neither do the politicians, and neither do several newspapers which have leases on school property.

THE ORIGIN of a newspaper myth is sometimes as difficult to trace as that of a bit of nursery folklore, and sometimes it has less foundation in fact. Whatever may be the cause, the myth of the chilliness of Vice-President Fairbanks is eagerly accepted as truth by certain newspapers and cartoonists. The Washington correspondent of the *Troy Times* gives the silly "icicle" joke a jolt in a paragraph which lays stress upon the warmth and cordiality which characterize Mr. Fairbanks in his intercourse with every one, from page-boy to Senator. It is using a most unfair political weapon to accuse the Vice-President of repelling coldness and unapproachableness, when in reality he is among the most approachable and genial men in public life.

COMING so soon after the withdrawal of Chief Engineer John F. Wallace from the task of digging

the Panama waterway, the sudden resignation of Theodore P. Shonts as chairman of the isthmian canal commission would suggest the undesirability of any high position connected with that great undertaking. When Mr. Wallace gave up his place, about a year and a half ago, he was subjected to a storm of criticism from those in high places, and his step was regarded with disfavor by citizens generally. Mr. Shonts's reticence, however, to accept the presidency of the Interborough-Metropolitan Railway Company, at New York, indicates that the adverse comments on Mr. Wallace's action were not entirely justified. Mr. Shonts leaves his office not only without indignant protests from his superiors, but with gracious permission, and with actual commendation for the good service he has rendered. The supervision of the excavating of the inter-oceanic ditch will now fall to John F. Stevens, at present chief engineer, and soon to be head of the canal commission. To Mr. Stevens's skill, energy, and activity mainly is credited the progress recently made in constructing the canal. Mr. Stevens stands at the head of his profession, and if anybody is competent to carry on the colossal project, it is he. He will continue to reside on the isthmus, keeping in close touch with the work, and with the greater authority to be accorded to him, he will doubtless make the "dirt fly" even more effectively than heretofore.



JOHN F. STEVENS,
Chief engineer of the Panama Canal, who is to succeed Theodore P. Shonts as chairman of the canal commission.—Hull.

A NOTEWORTHY example of high-mindedness and unselfishness was recently set by a Southern woman bearing an honored name. A resolution was introduced in the State senate of North Carolina providing a pension of \$100 per month for the by-no-means-rich widow of the famous General "Stonewall" Jackson. Of its passage there would have been little doubt had Mrs. Jackson herself not interposed. But she promptly wrote a letter to the senate, saying that the present State laws limit all pensions to persons who have not \$500 of personal property, and as she possessed more than that she requested that the bill be withdrawn and the money it was proposed to give her be appropriated for the relief of destitute widows of Confederate veterans. Mrs. Jackson's plea was heeded, and now she is held in even higher general esteem than ever before.

FOR POLICY'S sake, though much against her will, Queen Victoria of Spain, who could never bear anything savoring of cruelty, sanctioned the national pastime by appearing as a spectator at a bull fight. It was a severe ordeal for her, a horse being torn to pieces before her box, but she maintained apparent composure throughout, thereby increasing her popularity with the populace. But it is said that she will not soon witness another spectacle of the kind.

HIRAM N. LATHROP, of Boston, the new treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, is best known as the successful manager of perhaps the largest excursion parties which the world has ever seen. Until Christian Endeavor came into being, no such excursions by rail and steamer were ever planned. In helping to carry the twenty-five thousand Endeavorers to San Francisco, the thousand to London in 1900, and the thousands and tens of thousands to Cleveland, Detroit, Washington, Nashville, Cincinnati, Denver, and Baltimore, Mr. Lathrop has had a large and influential part. Of course he could not plan for all of them, but he has always had his share of Endeavorers to look after. He also, with his predecessor in the treasury department, William Shaw, planned for the successful excursion to Geneva last summer, and is laying plans for a great company to go to Seattle next summer. The president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., says: "He has the most thorough knowledge of any one I have ever known of railway routes and conditions of travel in all parts of our land. His friends sometimes accuse him of being born with a time-table in his hand. At any rate, he seems to regard a 'folder' as quite as interesting reading as the latest novel; and, so far as the average novel is concerned, I quite agree with him."



HIRAM N. LATHROP,
The able new treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.
Partridge.

Jane Fraser on the Ormond Auto Races—and Other Things

ORMOND, FLA., January 21st.

WE NEVER dreamed we would be so entertained without anything really happening, as the three of us have been here. Arriving as we did among the advance guard, we had an opportunity of enjoying all the other arrivals—a chance to wait in vain for cars that never came, to hope for news that no one knew, and, best of all, to watch the expressions, and sometimes hear them, as each newcomer learned of the new law.

I do not know what the legislature of Volusia County called its latest canteen effort on W. C. T. U. lines, but I do know what several hundred Americans, and a few English, called it. Of course any county with a name like Volusia is apt to have strange things happen to it, and I feel sorry for the people who do not know whether they most fear the earthquakes from the south, the frosts from the north, or just their own legislature, which seems to combine all the dangers of a bad season in one act. To think that every motor-car is forced, on the twenty-first of January, after all resolutions are decently buried—drowned, I might say—to become a water-wagon for better, for worse!

A hurry call to Jacksonville is the only relief in sight, and you know what hurry is in the South! Even the Northerners forget what they came for under the glamour of Southern skies, and up to now there has been so little doing that it is like a dream. A lot of splendid newspaper men are working overtime that the world at large may have glowing accounts of trial speeds, etc., etc. As I know nothing of motors except the "etc.," I cannot speak of the "trials." Really, I admired the skill of the photographers, who grouped the stragglers into imposing poses, and even made them smile, in spite of the fact that they faced both a photographer and a northwest-easter of a wind, and nothing to take their minds off it.

Things seemed brighter at the club-house on the course. One had to join, for eleven dollars, to be justified in getting a cup of coffee, and the club had no change; but even so, in the cozy corners there were happy groups, and I distinctly saw a seltzer bottle. Surely no one was indulging in undiluted seltzer. So we hoped Volusia County made an exception for beach clubs. A big up-to-date and much-wished-for storm has put the beach into splendid condition. One knows the hours of high and low tide, which way the wind is, and how the glass stands. (Barometer, of course, the only glass that has anything in it to rise or fall.)

In fact, Nature has done her part quietly and quickly, and is ready for the races. The matter is now in the hands of the various committees, and I shouldn't wonder if there would be a race to-morrow. We stayed up really late to-night to learn the latest from the Auto Sphinx, and now, at fully ten P. M., I have a confused idea of early breakfast being ordered, and of vowing to eat toast and drink coffee at the very unpleasant hour of six A. M. Did I vow or only promise, and whom did I promise? The excitement due to thinking I heard something reliable has, I fear, been too much for me. I well remember how eagerly I got up at three in the morning and motored to the Vanderbilt-cup race; but then I was sure—certain—sure—that there would be a race, with lots of cars and grand-stands and flags waving—all the really-trulyness which characterizes that noted event. But to-morrow, at six A. M.—no—I have a hazy notion that if I did get up, I'd be the only one, and my sacrifice would go unnoticed—besides, what would I do all day? It would be almost as bad as on Sunday, when we went to church by Northern watches. We were exhausted hurrying so not to squeak into a tiny country church late, and arrived to find a Sunday School just beginning. There was nowhere else particularly to go, the sun

was at its hottest, so we concluded to wait, and I read hymns—nice old familiar ones that I haven't had time to read for years. I skipped all the new ones. At my time of life a new hymn would have to be truly inspired to make a place in my heart. It was really one of the nicest hours—yes, a whole hour—that I've had in a long time. When I got tired of long and common metre (I sang them all, you know, in my mind), I thought a while. Troublesome affairs seem to straighten themselves out in church. I suppose a sort of just charity lingers in even an empty church, and this one wasn't empty. There were the boys, trying to put

in a Southern hotel. Unpretentious cooking, with things called by their right names and living up to those names very well indeed.

The beach is simply perfect, but unfurnished. How I should like the contract of making it comfortable, and making it pay, too. I can imagine my groups of little red-and-white-striped tents to rent, also chairs of all sorts. Steamer chairs for the slim and agile, straight-backed chairs for fat people, and little rush-bottomed chairs for dragging about like a French church. And my "plage" would have tables for the things always falling off the fat people's laps, and for the little lunches brought in bulging bags by doting aunts to be consumed by adoring nieces and nephews.

I would have big parasols to stick in the sand for pairs of young sweethearts, or old ones either—no age limit on sweethearting, I hope. My beach would be filled with visitors, who would get used to carrying lots of cushions and footstools and work-bags and books. Then, when they got settled, they would be too comfortable for *broderie anglaise* and too lazy for the latest book; so Nature would get in her work, and, drinking in hours of ozone, my people of the beach would rebuild all those cells lost in playing the game we call life! Hot gofrets made on the spot, goats led around for fresh milk, "penny a glass," tennis on the hard sand, and, above all, delicious repose, would send my beach world home at night to refreshing slumbers.

What a lot we in this country have to learn, the very first thing being that there are many things we do not know! While we can rush with a will, we have never studied repose as an art. Men recognize that machinery, horses, even their shoes, need a rest, but for themselves, their only idea of resting is another form of rushing. Consequently, we die simply for a rest.

LATER.—There were races—fine ones, I believe. Everybody got something, just like a children's party. I didn't go, after all, as during the night I decided—I only promised my inner self, and I had no scruples about breaking such a foolish promise. Any way, the races were over before I awoke, so all temptation for to-day is removed, and no one, not even my inner self, knows a thing about to-morrow.

Yours as a faithful chronicler,

JANE FRASER.

Let Both Sides Be Heard.

IF A LARGE part of the public has become imbued with the idea that there is only one side to the question of the relations of the corporations to the people, viz., the side presented by the sensational press, it is not wholly the fault of "the yellows," heavy though their responsibility is. Exponents of the great moneyed interests, like Mr. Harriman and Mr. Hill, who have usually preserved silence in the face of attacks upon the corporations they represent, are now beginning to make reply, and their example will be followed, we hope, by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, and others who have been made targets of the muck-raker. Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman have presented the case for their corporations so ably that the public is justified in asking for similarly frank discussion of the points at issue between it and other great capitalists, who, in their turn, owe it to themselves and the interests they represent to meet criticism fairly. If this is done, the American people, who at heart believe in the "square deal" as fervently as the President, will be less inclined to pass snap judgment upon an industrial system which seems to be, in the nature of things, inextricably bound up with our national prosperity.



CROWD OF SIGHTSEERS GATHERING ON THE FINE BEACH AT ORMOND TO WITNESS THE SPEEDING OF THE FAST RACING-CARS DURING THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL MEET.

A. E. Dunn.

their minds on the collect for the day, and there was the sweet-faced teacher, trying to put her mind on the boys. I think she didn't succeed, for presently she dismissed them and they filed out surprisedly into the garish sunshine.

It was so charmingly simple, that little church, for next came some people from a distance, driving. The man brought in a basket of luscious-looking oranges, for the rector, and not, as the man beside me murmured, premiums for church-goers on hot Sundays. It is his first trip South, and he thinks one eats good oranges here. I have told him, if he wants a real good orange, "go back to New York." Here one gets "the rest," and that is what people must mean when they go South for the rest. These delusions are so hard to dispel! One might as well expect an A 1 mackerel in Cape Breton. Although I have explained all this, he is still eating frozen oranges and trying to look as though they were good. So I was glad the rector, who, maybe, never goes to New York, would have some good ones; and I was also glad that the gracious act of giving out of one's store, however simple it might be, had not altogether died out. In New York one would be deemed demented to send a friend fine fruits of the earth. All winter long I have been trying to pluck up courage to send friends some fine celery I have, but my fear of being misunderstood has kept me from it. I would hate to make an unfriend through a bunch of celery. I know perfectly well that celery is both cheap and plentiful, but my celery is better than the best. Yet I dare not, so often have I found the spirit of a gift missing.

So, should I wish to exchange these homely gifts, I must leave the great, throbbing, pushing, selfish, disinterested metropolis, which never has time to think of little things, and would jeer at simplicity as expressed by such neighborly acts.

Sometime I should like to tell you what the rector said. It was so simple I remembered it, in spite of the hot sun coming through a purple window right on to my face, and so true. I shall not forget it, but I cannot tell you now, as I have to tell you all about the motor races, and I have. Whatever shortcomings imported sport may have at Ormond, the place itself and its fine hotel have none. Here is river life, the sea, the woods, the glorious sunshine, a temperature one can breathe in, and the best cooking I've ever had



A RACER'S MISHAP—WRECK OF THE STREAM-CAR "BUG," IN WHICH MARRIOTT, AT ORMOND BEACH, TRIED TO LOWER HIS RECORD—THE MACHINE UPSET AND COLLAPSED, SEVERELY INJURING MARRIOTT.



SMALLEST RACING MOTOR-CAR IN THE WORLD—UNIQUE 40-HORSE-POWER MACHINE, WEIGHING ONLY 400 POUNDS, INVENTED AND OWNED BY HARRISON, OF CHICAGO—AN OBJECT OF INTEREST AT THE ORMOND MEET.—A. E. Dunn.

Photographs by A. E. Dunn.



NOT AN EARTHQUAKE SCENE IN JAMAICA, BUT HOUSES ON SWAN STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., COLLAPSING OWING TO A LANDSLIDE.—J. E. Boos, New York.



GETTING OUT A NEWSPAPER UNDER DIFFICULTIES—EDITOR OF AN OHIO VALLEY JOURNAL, WEARING RUBBER BOOTS, AT WORK IN HIS FLOODED OFFICE.—Charles A. Hartley, Ohio.



MASSSES OF DEBRIS AND A TANGLE OF FALLEN WIRES IN HARBOUR STREET, KINGSTON, FOLLOWING THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.—James Smyth, Jamaica.
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A FEATURE OF THE AUTO MEET AT ORMOND, FLA.—MRS. H. E. ROGERS, A SKILLFUL CHAUFFEUSE, RIDING ON THE BEACH IN HER ONE-MAN-POWER CHAIR-CAR.—A. E. Dunn, Florida.



NEW NAVAL PRISON AT THE PORTSMOUTH, N. H., NAVY YARD—ON THIS SITE SEVENTEEN HUNDRED SPANISH PRISONERS OF THE LATE WAR WERE CONFINED IN A STOCKADE.—P. E. Kane, New Hampshire.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) THE LEE CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES AT NEW ORLEANS—GENERAL STEPHEN DE LEE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, ARRIVING AT THE LEE MONUMENT.—A. V. Hall, Louisiana.



HUNDRED-BARREL BRICK CISTERN AT TAYLORVILLE, IND., UPHEAVED INTACT FROM THE SOFT EARTH BY A RECENT FLOOD IN THE WABASH RIVER.
Lamont Cresson, Indiana.



A TIP FROM LONDON TO NEW YORK—CROWD AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE WAITING IN LINE FOR THE CARS—THE SERVICE IS AMPLE, AND THERE IS NO SCRAMBLING OR JOSTLING.
Illustrations Bureau.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—LOUISIANA WINS.

PICTURES OF A WIDE VARIETY OF INTEREST WHICH REVEAL THE ACTIVITIES AND HAPPENINGS OF THE TIMES.

The Muck-rake in Other Days.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT himself has been hit with the muck-rake which he denounced as applied to Senators, Representatives, and public men in general, but neither the President nor any of his contemporaries has been hit as often or as hard by it as were some of their predecessors.

"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," was the pious ejaculation of a pious man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in upon him. If ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the ejaculation that time is now arrived, for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States." This is the greeting which the Philadelphia *Aurora*, a prominent newspaper of that

day, gave to Washington when he stepped out of the presidency at the end of his eight years' service. The *Aurora* and other papers, as well as many politicians, abused Washington viciously during his presidency and defamed him in his retirement. The muck-rake of 1796 was filthier than is the muck-rake of 1906.

Jackson was called a murderer, coffin handbills were got out by his political enemies during his campaign of 1828 for President, on the lids of which were inscribed the names of his victims, and his opponent, President John Quincy Adams, was accused of robbing the government and of various kinds of villainy. It was charged that Clay bargained to aid Adams in the contest of 1824 as the price of an appointment by Adams as Secretary of State, and the charge, which nobody in our day believes, and which nobody in any day had a right to believe, hampered Clay to the end of his career.

Lincoln was stigmatized as a clown, an ignoramus,

and a negro worshiper. Grant was denounced as a butcher. Hayes was called a thief, the pretense being that he stole the presidency. Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, and every other President were made the targets of abuse which was shameful in its misrepresentation. And the public men—Webster, Calhoun, Douglas, Seward, Chase, John Sherman, Blaine, and others—who did not get as high as the presidency were also the objects of vile assault.

The muck-rakers have been with us from the beginning of the government. Messrs. Aldrich, Foraker, Elkins, and their associates have, on the whole, been treated more considerately by the political scavenger, than were some of their forerunners in public office in this country.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



THE TRAIL OF DESTRUCTION AND THE REIGN OF DESOLATION ON HARBOUR STREET—DAZED AND SORROWFUL SURVIVORS WANDERING AMID THE RUINS.
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CARRYING AWAY, FOR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, A SEVERELY WOUNDED MAN FOUND UNDER THE DEBRIS OF A SHATTERED BUILDING.
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SADDENING SIGHTS IN THE STRICKEN CITY OF KINGSTON.
THE CHIEF BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE A LANE OF RUIN AND DESOLATION, AND RESCUERS GATHERING UP THE INJURED VICTIMS.



MRS. WILLIAM THAW, THE PRISONER'S MOTHER, ASSISTED BY HER SON-IN-LAW, GEORGE L. CARNEGIE, ALIGHTING FROM AN AUTO NEAR THE COURT BUILDING.—Burt G. Phillips.



MRS. HARRY KENDALL THAW, WIFE OF THE PRISONER, LEAVING HER AUTO TO ENTER THE COURT WHERE HER HUSBAND IS BEING TRIED.—Burt G. Phillips.



STANFORD WHITE, THE EMINENT ARCHITECT, WHO WAS KILLED BY THAW. Marceau.



THE WOMAN—MRS. HARRY KENDALL THAW—ON WHOSE ACCOUNT THAW TOOK WHITE'S LIFE.—Marceau.



HARRY KENDALL THAW, THE YOUNG PITTSBURGH MILLIONAIRE, WHO IS ON TRIAL FOR KILLING STANFORD WHITE.—Marceau.



MRS. EVELYN NESBIT THAW.



SCENE OF THE HOMICIDE AT THE MADISON SQUARE ROOF-GARDEN, NEW YORK. A. E. Dunn.



JUDGE JAMES FITZGERALD



PRINCIPAL FIGURES AT THE THAW TRIAL.—Sketched for Leslie's Weekly by N. Meyer.

A HOMICIDE IN WHICH THE WHOLE WORLD IS INTERESTED.
LEADING FIGURES AND NOTABLE SCENES IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRIAL, AT NEW YORK, OF HARRY K. THAW, SLAYER OF STANFORD WHITE, WHICH HAS ATTRACTED GREATER INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PRIVATE PERSON, AND HAS BEEN ATTENDED BY MORE FOREIGN JOURNALISTS THAN ANY OTHER TRIAL EVER HELD IN AMERICA.



A STREET BLOCKADE—CARTING AWAY THE ACCUMULATED SNOW.



THE SWEEP OF THE STORM AROUND THE FLATIRON BUILDING.



AN ARCTIC SCENE IN HERALD SQUARE.



PALATIAL FIFTH AVENUE HOME OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT ON A STORMY DAY.



AFTER THE STORM, AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVENUE.

THE FIRST BLIZZARD OF THE WINTER IN NEW YORK.

SNAP-SHOTS OF PROMINENT BUILDINGS OF THE GREAT CITY DURING THE RECENT AND FIRST BIG SNOW-STORM, AND THE WORK OF CLEARING THE SNOW-OBSTRUCTED STREETS.
Photographs by E. A. Goewey.

An Unusual Opportunity
for Money Making.

MONEY in mining is made in the new camps whose richness is unquestioned. One of these, undoubtedly, is the Mogollon camp, near Cooney, N. M. Important strikes of gold and copper in the mines of this camp have recently been announced in the Silver City (N. M.) *Enterprise*, a paper of excellent standing. One of the greatest mines in the district is the Mogollon, of which Mr. T. J. Curran is president. His references are the leading banks in his vicinity, and he gives good references in New York City also. Half a million dollars have been invested in the Mogollon mines and buildings, and it will be one of the earliest on the dividend-paying list this year. One hundred thousand of bonds have been issued on the property, and a very small amount of these is offered at par, in amounts of \$100, and multiples thereof, with a bonus of fifty per cent. in full-paid, non-assessable stock.

A copper investment, on the right basis, is one of the most profitable investments that can be made. The offering of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, of six per cent. gold bonds, with a fifty per cent. stock bonus, is on a basis that seems to guarantee the investor his principal and interest, and the present outlook of the copper market promises an immense speculative value to the stocks. The

"Cooney Mine," one of the principal properties of this company, is now being developed on a large scale with the money received from the sale of this bond issue, and as the property paid largely on the twelve-cent copper market it will, undoubtedly, prove a bonanza on the present price of copper.

The copper experts of the world are unanimously of the opinion that the selling price of copper will be maintained for a long time in the future. The increase of production during the year 1906 was only six per cent. The increase in consumption was more than twenty-five per cent. The price established to-day is governed entirely by the law of supply and demand, and is therefore real and substantial. The sales, made at the present time, for future delivery plainly indicate that the price is more likely to go higher during the year 1907. All information regarding the properties of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Co., and this offering of bonds and stock, can be had by addressing Thomas J. Curran, Cooney, N. M. Mr. Curran is president of the company, and is at the camp giving his entire time to the development of these properties.

May Be Coffee

THAT CAUSES ALL THE TROUBLE.

WHEN the house is afire, it's like a body when disease begins to show, it's no time to talk but

time to act—delay is dangerous—remove the cause of the trouble at once.

"For a number of years," says a Kansas lady, "I felt sure that coffee was hurting me, and yet, I was so fond of it, I could not give it up. I paltered with my appetite, and of course yielded to the temptation to drink more. At last I got so bad that I made up my mind I must either quit the use of coffee or die."

"Everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered severely almost all the time with palpitation of the heart. I frequently woke up in the night with the feeling that I was almost gone—my heart seemed so smothered and weak in its action that I feared it would stop beating. My breath grew short and the least exertion set me to panting. I slept but little and suffered from rheumatism."

"Two years ago I stopped using the old kind of coffee and began to use Postum Food Coffee, and from the very first I began to improve. It worked a miracle! Now I can eat anything and digest it without trouble. I sleep like a baby, and my heart beats full, strong and easily. My breathing has become steady and normal, and my rheumatism has left me. I feel like another person, and it is all due to quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee, for I haven't used any medicine and none would have done any good as long as I kept drugging with coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a Reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. All grocers.



A \$500,000 FIRE AT BEAUFORT, S. C.—RUINS IN THE TRACK OF THE CONFLAGRATION WHICH DESTROYED FORTY BUSINESS BUILDINGS AND RESIDENCES, AND THREATENED TO SWEEP THROUGH THE WHOLE CITY.—Charles G. Luther.



A DISASTROUS FLOOD IN THE MOHAWK RIVER—TRACKS OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, AT UTICA, N. Y., SUBMERGED TO THE DEPTH OF A FOOT BY WATER FROM THE SWOLLEN STREAM.—G. Frank Radway.

THE DEVASTATING FURY OF FIRE AND FLOOD.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5) THE FAMOUS TOBOGGAN-SLIDE AT MOUNT ROYAL PARK, MONTREAL, CANADA.
T. J. Lundigran, Canada.



TRAINED BEARS GIVING A PERFORMANCE IN THE STREET.
F. J. Stein, New York.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2) A YOUTHFUL CENTENARIAN—PAUL MONTVILLE, SR., OF PLATTSBURG, N. Y., A SKATER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—Fred H. Funnell, New York.



DOUKHOBORS, OF NORTHWEST CANADA, WHO HAVE RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES AGAINST USING HORSES, DRAWING THEIR FAMILIES TO TOWN.
Mary H. Northend, Massachusetts.



WOMEN MENDING ROADS IN GREECE—A FREQUENT SPECTACLE IN THAT KINGDOM.—Robert C. Horn, Pennsylvania.



A NORTHERN NEW YORK NEWSBOY DELIVERING COPIES OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" WITH THE THERMOMETER 20 BELOW ZERO.—M. E. McDougall, New York.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) BUSY MORNING SCENE AMONG THE MARKETERS ON ONE OF NEW YORK'S DOWN-TOWN STREETS.—A. W. Cutler, New York.



VISITORS FEEDING SQUIRRELS IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, ON A WINTER DAY.
Frederick J. Stein, New York.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

CANADA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, AND NEW YORK THE SECOND AND THIRD.

WHAT NOTABLE MEN ARE TALKING ABOUT

RAILROADS OUGHT TO SPEND \$5,500,000,000.

BY JAMES J. HILL, PRESIDENT OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

THE limit of service of a common carrier has been reached when it has moving at all times over its system as many cars as can be run on its tracks with safety and transferred and dispatched from its terminals and junction points without unreasonable delay. Beyond that point increase of business cannot be handled by increasing cars and engines. The disparity between the growth of traffic and the additions to railroad mileage and the extension of terminals shown by new mileage of less than 1½ per cent. a year since 1904, to take care of a traffic increase averaging eleven per cent. a year for ten years past, presents and explains the real problem. The best judgment of many conservative railroad men in the country is that an immediate addition of not less than five per cent. per annum to the railroad trackage of the country for, say, five years should be made, to relieve the situation and put an end to unreasonable delays in the transaction of business.

Suppose that only twenty-five per cent. additional track with necessary terminals and equipment, making thirty-three per cent., is to be built during the next five years; or, say, in round numbers, 75,000 miles of tracks as the requirement for the country to meet immediate needs. No practical man would furnish the facilities required, including additional equipment and terminal facilities, for less than \$75,000 a mile. The question of terminals alone is almost prohibitive. Terminals now in use were acquired when property was cheap, and can be enlarged only by heavy outlays. In many cities it is not even a question of cost, since the area necessary to handle railroad business properly is not to be had at any price. The new work, then, would amount to \$5,500,000,000 in round numbers, or a yearly average of \$1,100,000,000. That is the sum which should be spent before the commerce of the country can be moved properly. It is just twice the total amount of the bonded debt of the United States after the close of the Civil War. It is more than twice the entire currency in circulation in the country, and only a little less than twice the deposits in all the savings banks in the United States put together.

This is the real railroad problem of the United States, and it is one which people have been singularly slow to perceive and reluctant to realize. Two remedies must be found. The prohibitory expenses now attached to enlargement of terminals at many points, and the absolute lack of available space at any price, may be met by a decentralization of traffic. There must be more points for export, more interior markets. A fifteen-foot canal or channel from St. Louis to New Orleans would go further to relieve the entire middle West and Southwest than any other work that could be undertaken. With such a depth of water a single powerful tow-boat would carry from thirty to forty train loads. Terminal troubles admit of a more general diffusion of business, permitting transfers to take place and forwarding to be done where land can be secured in adequate quantities and at more reason-

able prices. To this the traffic systems of the country must be adjusted. The heavy transfers must be made away from the larger cities. It is not by accident that railroad building has declined to its lowest within a generation, at the very time when all other forms of activity have been growing most rapidly. The investor declines to put his money into enterprises under ban of unpopularity, and even threatened by individuals and political parties with confiscation or transfer to the state. This feeling must be removed and greater confidence be mutually established if any considerable portion of the vast sum necessary is to be available for the work.

"STOLEN," NOT "SWOLLEN," FORTUNES DANGEROUS.

BY JACOB G. SCHURMAN, PRESIDENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

We have witnessed in the last two or three decades an enormous increase of wealth in the United States.

This feature so completely obliterates all others that many thoughtless and ignorant people assume that impoverishment of the many has resulted from enrichment of the few. Others, again, suppose that the fortunate few have robbed them of the opportunities of becoming wealthy by monopolizing fortunes of which they were entitled to a share. All this vague thought rests on the tacit assumption that wealth, like dirt, is lying around and needs only to be picked up, and that one man has as good a right



JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,
President of Cornell University.

to pick it up as another. The fact is that wealth is created. The colossal fortunes of the millionaires and billionaires, excepting, of course, those that have been dishonestly acquired, are positive contributions to the sum total of human wealth. These fortunes have been created by the possibilities of nature and human society divined by the genius and organizing ability of great captains of industry. The rest of us would not be richer, but poorer, had these men of economic genius not created their vast fortunes. The danger I see comes not from the "swollen fortunes" President Roosevelt has referred to, but from the stolen fortunes.

A TIMELY NOTE OF WARNING AGAINST RADICALISM.

BY WADE H. ELLIS, ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF OHIO.

They tell us that the pendulum will swing back and that the reforms accomplished in the last three or four years will be undone. I don't believe any such thing. I do not believe that the pendulum will ever swing back far enough to make insurance stealing a virtue, the adulteration of food a formula for the sick-room, railroad rebates and discriminations a sacred right, or corrupt greed and lawlessness a protected institution of society. But if anything is going to make the pendulum swing back, it will be the mistaken zeal of some of those who are trying to make it swing too far forward. The pendulum of public opinion is just like any other, the further you shove it forward the further it will go back the other way. I say, let us beware of the ultra-radicals who would right all wrongs at once. Let us rather see to it that some of them stay regulated.

THE CENSURE OF FEDERAL JUDGES DENOUNCED.

BY WILLIAM J. WALLACE, JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

I wish to deprecate and denounce the recent attempts that have been made to censure Federal judges because some of them have seen fit to hew closely to the line of their judicial duty. Only a day or two ago I read in some newspaper an article, evidently inspired from Washington, in which some Federal judges sitting in a Western State were severely criticised because they had had the temerity to declare unconstitutional a certain act of Congress relating to labor. They were criticised as incompetent, as having been the selection of wanton caprice, as owing their appointments to political friends. These critics ask, who are these judges that they should set their opinions against those of the constitutional lawyers of the United States? And I ask in return, who are these critics that they should flaunt their opinions against those of judges who have devoted years, many, many years, to the study of the very problems before them? Constitutional Senators! I never knew one who knew anything else than that name implies. In fact, I never knew one of them that ever knew any real law. With few exceptions, I may say, whom can we find among the "constitutional Senators or lawyers" who would dare oppose a labor measure, or any measure strongly supported by a labor union? And yet we are told that these judges should not dare to oppose what is known to be the deliberate opinion of these constitutional legislators. While I agree with the idea that no act of Congress should be set aside as unconstitutional by any judge unless it is palpably so, yet I despise the man who in such a case would prostitute his office for lack of the courage of his convictions.



WILLIAM JAMES WALLACE,
Judge of the United States Circuit
Court of Appeals.—Falk
Studio.

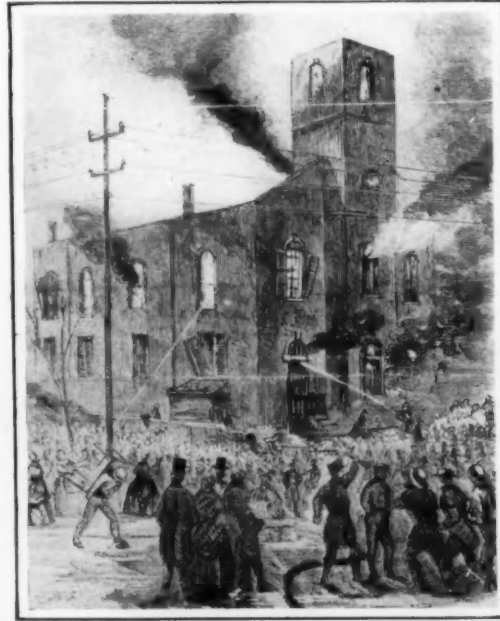
Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

THE WINTER of 1857 must have been of the sort known as "old-fashioned," by contrast with the mild season of 1907; but the contrast in temperatures could scarcely be as great as in the vehicles employed for winter pleasures then and now. Skating and coasting, from the nature of things, are much the same as half a century ago, but the majestic barge-like sleighs of Boston's old-time winters have passed away forever. The cutter is still the favorite of courting swains and pretty girls, though its use in cities has greatly decreased; but, even in the usually severe winter weather of Boston, the automobile largely takes the place of larger pleasure vehicles on runners. The imposing spectacle presented in our picture, if it would be reproduced in Commonwealth Avenue to-day, would almost draw a larger crowd than the newest of Santos-Dumont's aeroplanes.

An event of considerable note in the Hudson River Valley in 1857 was the burning of the Dutch Church, of Poughkeepsie, on January 18th. The fire was the fourth in the history of the church, which was built in 1822.



HOW BOSTON TOOK ITS WINTER PLEASURES IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LAST CENTURY.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, February 7th, 1857,
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BURNING OF THE DUTCH CHURCH, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, February 7th, 1857,
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A New Disease and Its Cause.

(From the Kansas City Journal.)

THE DISEASE known as Standard-oilitis is still ravaging the country. It is found most often in complication with ambition for political office. Some millions of dollars of the people's money have been spent finding indictments, bringing suits, and taking evidence—all for the purpose of convicting certain people of the crime of refining oil and selling it to the people. No complaint is made of the quality of the oil, or of its price, or of the method of delivery, or of the politeness of employes. On the contrary, the oil is of the best-known quality, the price is so low that nobody can meet the rate except a business is done approximately as large as that done by the Standard; the system of delivery is wonderful, and the employes are uniformly courteous. The great fault found with the Standard company is that it has at various times secured cut rates for its shipments by rail, and that Mr. Rockefeller is very rich and very bald.

The manifest irrelevance of these complaints does not seem to strike the gentlemen



DE WITT CLINTON ('BOYS') HIGH SCHOOL, AT FIFTY-NINTH STREET AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, WHICH COST \$1,150,000.

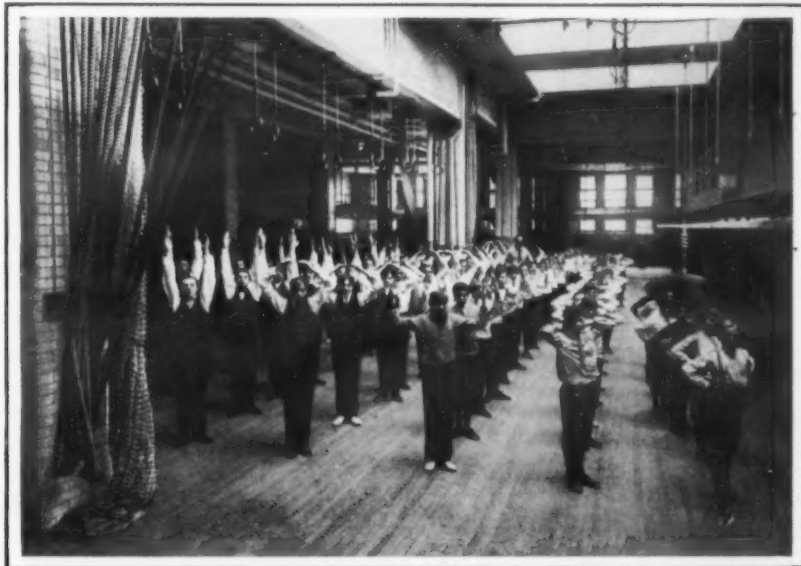
Standard company was convicted of wrongdoing by making a newly-developed theory of crime relate back to the times before its discovery.

The personal hostility of the public to Mr. Rockefeller is like that toward the late Russell Sage. Mr. Rockefeller is supposed to have too great an affection for his money, but nobody has ever charged him with expecting to take it with him when he goes hence, and he already has very many millions to his credit in the way of gifts to good purposes. It may be that the law in its wisdom will some day provide that no one man shall own or control a large amount of property, but down to date no such theory has been put into effect, and so Mr. Rockefeller cannot be put in jail for being rich.

One thing about Mr. Rockefeller is certain. His example is a thousand times better than that of the rotten new-rich who try to apply all their money to the business of stuffing their intestines with food and drink and putting other people's eyes out with the glitter of their personal finery. Meantime we urge again, as we often have, that people keep their field-glasses glued



ASSEMBLY HALL OF DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL, SHOWING PIPE-ORGAN AND C. Y. TURNER'S MURAL PAINTINGS.



CLASS OF BOYS AT CALISTHENIC DRILL IN THE SPACIOUS AND SPLENDIDLY APPOINTED GYMNASIUM.

ONE OF THE FINEST PUBLIC-SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN AMERICA.—Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

who are trying for office by the oil route. The fact that the Standard has secured transportation at less than tariff rates is no less a fact concerning every shipper of consequence in the world. A "rebate" is nothing but a method of cutting the rate. The Standard has enjoyed direct cuts and indirect cuts—by rebate. So has

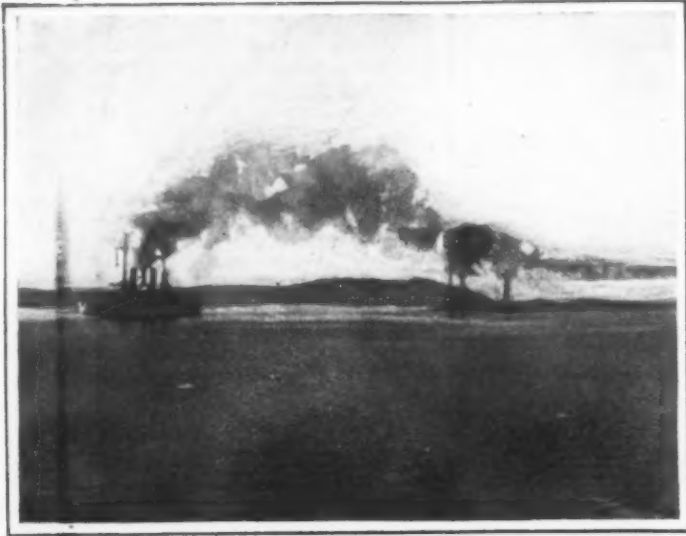
every large shipper. No man ever dreamed that it was improper to apply the wholesale principle to the sale of transportation until some shippers complained because they did not get the lowest cuts. Then suddenly it became wrong to buy transportation as cheaply as the carrier would sell it. So the

to the horizon to see what they get in the way of benefits from the violent activity of the Monetts of the country who are using the machinery of the courts against the machinery of the Standard Oil Company. The *Journal* will be glad at any time to chronicle the glorious results.

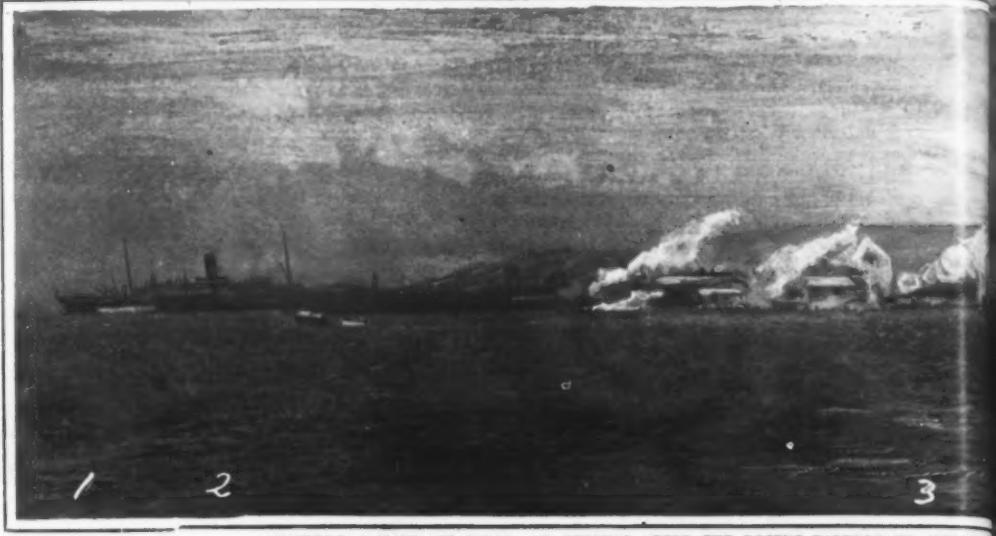


ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE FESTIVE OCCASIONS OF THE NEW YEAR.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES ENJOYING A BANQUET AT WASHINGTON, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY MANY PROMINENT MEN, INCLUDING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SECRETARIES ROOT AND TAFT, AND EDWARD EVERETT HALE.—Photograph by Prince, Washington.



A WELCOME SIGHT TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER—AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIPS "MISSOURI" AND "INDIANA," AS A RELIEF EXPEDITION, STEAMING INTO KINGSTON HARBOR.—Copyright, 1907, by the New York Herald Co.



KINGSTON, JAMAICA, IN RUINS AND BURNING AFTER THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE WHICH DESTROYED THOUSAND OTHERS—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM A STEAMSHIP. 1. Steamship "Port Kingston," whose officers, it is claimed, inhumanly refused aid to injured and starving people on which the bodies of many dead were cremated. 4.



KENTUCKY LOWLANDS OVERFLOWED BY THE SWOLLEN OHIO—A VIEW ACROSS THE RIVER FROM THE CINCINNATI SIDE.—Courtesy of the Cincinnati Enquirer.



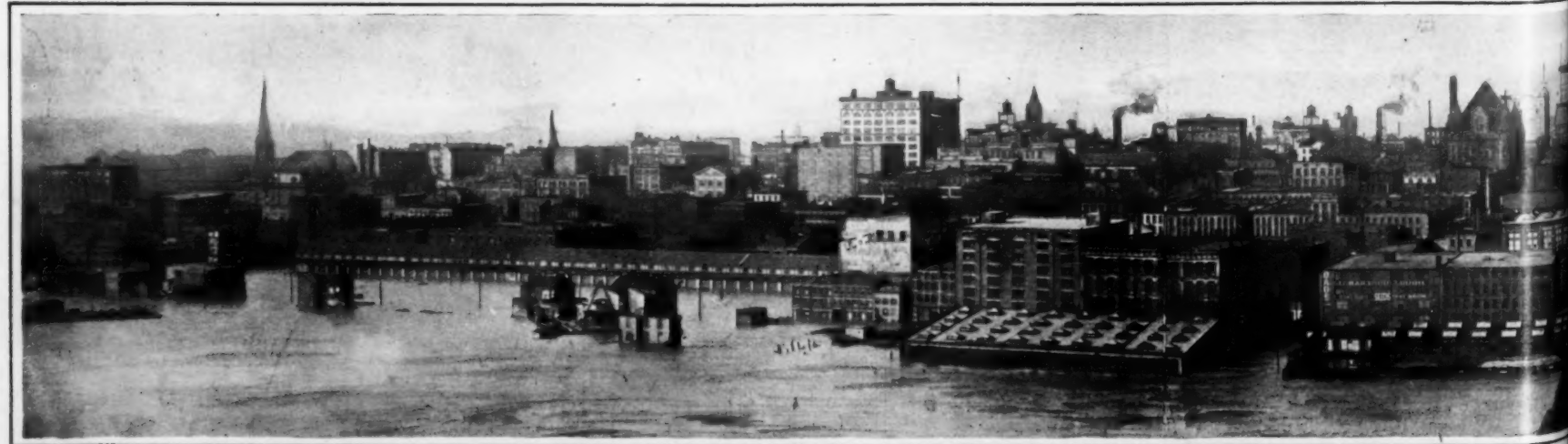
EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH WATER IN THE OHIO, AT LOUISVILLE, KY.—A VIEW OF HUNDREDS OF HOMES OF POOR PEOPLE INUNDATED.



THE TERRIFIC STORM AT BUFFALO, N. Y., WHICH CAUSED A PROPERTY LOSS OF \$2,000,000, AND SOME LOSS OF LIFE—LARGE MODERN STEEL LAKE FREIGHTERS DRIVEN UPON THE MICHIGAN STREET BEACH.—G. J. Hare.

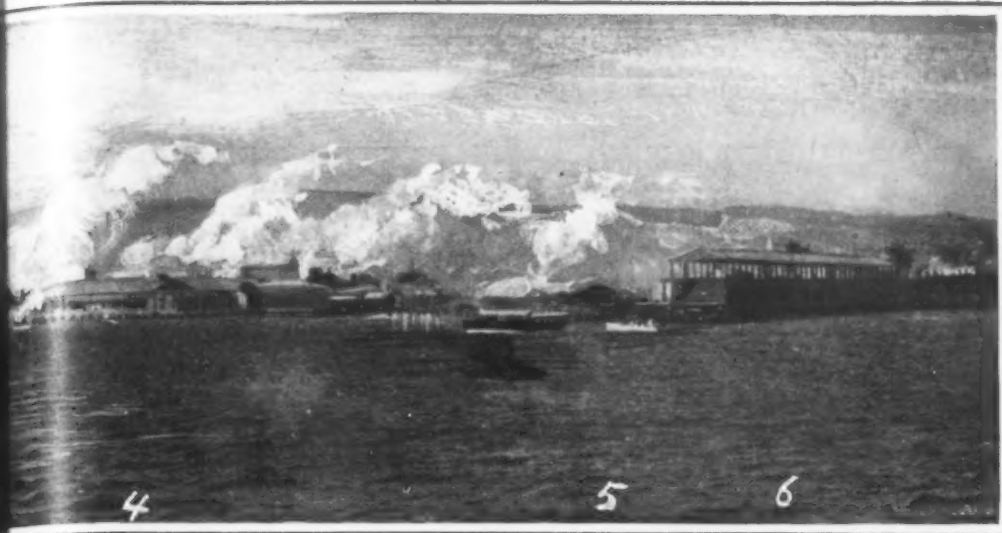


THE INUNDATION IN ONE OF CINCINNATI'S SISTER CITIES—THE WATER-FRONT AT NEWPORT, KY., FLOODED, AND THE WATER BACKING FAR UP INTO THE STREETS.—J. R. Schmidt.



GREATEST FLOOD IN THE OHIO RIVER SINCE 1884, WITH THE WATER AT THE SIXTY-FOUR FOOT-STAGE—PANORAMA OF THE INUNDATED BUSINESS DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI, WHERE A

TERRIBLE DISASTERS OF THE FIRST MONTH OF
DESTRUCTION OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA, BY SEISMIC SHOCKS AND FLAMES; A TREMENDOUS
SUFFERING; A UNIQUE AND FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN ANA,



PROPERTY TO THE AMOUNT OF MILLIONS, KILLED ONE THOUSAND PERSONS, AND INJURED TWO
THE B Y — Copyright, 1907, by the N w York Herald Co.
Hamburg-American dock, where suffering Americans found poor shelter. 3. Two-hundred-ton coal-pile
in ruins. 5. The ruined post-office. 6. Royal Mail dock.



THE FEARFUL EARTHQUAKE IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—KING STREET, IN THE BUSINESS
CENTRE OF THE CITY, A SCENE OF HAVOC AND RUIN.—Photographed by
a staff photographer of Leslie's Weekly, and copyrighted, 1907, by Judge Co.



LOUISVILLE, KY.—THE VIEW OF THE "POINT," AT THE EAST END OF THE CITY, WHERE
S OF POOR PEOPLE INUNDATED.—Royal Photo View Co.



STEAMBOAT LANDING AT CINCINNATI COMPLETELY SUBMERGED BY THE TREMENDOUS RISE IN THE OHIO RIVER.
Courtesy of Cincinnati Enquirer.



UNIQUE AND DREADFUL RAILROAD DISASTER AT SANDFORD, IND.—PASSENGER TRAIN ON THE BIG FOUR
ROAD BLOWN TO PIECES BY THE EXPLOSION OF A CAR-LOAD OF POWDER IN A FREIGHT TRAIN—
OVER TWENTY LIVES LOST, AND THIRTY PERSONS INJURED.—Frank J. Martin.



OVERTURNED ENGINE, HALF BURIED IN THE GROUND, OF THE BIG FOUR PASSENGER TRAIN
WRECKED BY A POWDER EXPLOSION AT SANDFORD, IND., THE SHOCK OF WHICH
WAS FELT FOR THIRTY MILES.—Frank J. Martin.



WHERE A MILLION DOLLARS' DAMAGE WAS DONE—A PICTURE TAKEN FROM THE KENTUCKY PIER OF THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE CONNECTING CINCINNATI WITH HER SISTER CITIES IN KENTUCKY.—J. R. Schmidt.

ONTH OF 1907, PORTENDING A YEAR OF CALAMITY.
TREMENDOUS FRESHET IN THE OHIO RIVER, CAUSING A PROPERTY LOSS OF MILLIONS AND WIDESPREAD
T IN INDIANA, AND A DISASTROUS "TYPHOON" IN THE CITY OF BUFFALO.

THE EPIDEMIC OF "SALOMES"

BY HARRIET QUIMBY



THE KEY-SCENE OF "SALOMY JANE," THE BRET HARTE MELODRAMA AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE — "SALOMY" (ELEANOR ROBSON) BIDS GOOD-BYE TO THE CONDEMNED HORSE-THIEF (H. B. WARNER).—Hall.



SCENE FROM JOHN D. BARRY'S INTERESTING PLAY, "THE CONGRESSMAN," RECENTLY PRESENTED AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE BY THE SENIOR STUDENTS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS.—Byron.

FOR TWO seasons we have been suffering from an epidemic of plays which, on the pretext of depicting biblical history, have offered spectacular melodrama to the public and have made financial successes of dramatized stories taken in part from both the Old and the New Testament. "Ben-Hur" figures among the earlier productions, but "Ben-Hur" is not to be classed with the biblical plays of this year, which appear chiefly to be "Salomes" in different versions.

Nor was the "Light Eternal," which held the boards for a short time this season at the Majestic Theatre, of the "Salome" class, although it, too, could well be dispensed with. As one New York critic truly said, "It is not a religious age, and it is useless to appeal to a sentiment which does not exist, but at least one may ask what purpose is served, in the name of art, in the name of drama, in the name of poesy, in the name of truth, by this irreverent and incoherent footlighting of these events." Although we may not be what is termed religious, few of us have yet forgotten that some things are sacred, and it requires a liberal mind indeed to be amused by that which our forefathers considered holy and were wont to read with reverence.

Three different productions of "Salome" have been offered to the New York public during the last eight weeks. The first of the series was presented at an afternoon matinee in the new Astor Theatre. This was followed by a lecture on "Salome," given in Carnegie Hall, and later the public, educated up to "Salome," flocked to hear the Wilde-Strauss version at the Metropolitan Opera House, crowding the corridor, and to the Lyric Theatre, where the Marlowe-Sothorn engagement opened with this most ghoulish of plays. In point of refinement, the Marlowe-Sothorn production scores, as it does also in the staging, if there can be a comparison drawn between the staging of an opera and that of a drama. The rôle of *John the Baptist*, or *Jokanaan*, as played by Mr. Sothorn, gives to the public an unkempt, ranting fanatic, unfit to be a leader and a prophet, as *John the Baptist* of history undoubtedly was, and the majority of Sothorn's admirers will prefer to remember him in other and happier plays and to forget him in this one.

Salome's infatuation for the prophet and her unmaidenly behavior, which is more or less vulgar even with the refined Marlowe, and the final act, especially in the Wilde version, ending in a scene where she fondles the gory detached head of the man who had repulsed her and had scorned the wiles with which she had hoped to win him, are quite as interesting as a trip through the corridor of violents in the asylum for the criminal insane would be. Readers of murder trials of this age will repeatedly recognize *Salomes*, both male and female. The theme is not one calculated for the edification of the general public, but is rather for the scientist and for the physician.

The repulsive part of the head scene is imaginary in the Marlowe-Sothorn production, and the decapitation takes place back of the scenes, and only the hysteria of *Salome* and the raving of *Herod* are enjoyed or deplored by the audience. As for the famous "dance of the seven veils," which by Miss Marlowe is executed with considerable grace and charm, and the more abandoned performance of Mme. Bianca Froehlich, who replaces Mme. Olive Fremstad in this particular part of "Salome" at the Metropolitan Opera House, just as good an exhibition of Oriental and muscle dancing can be seen any summer at the several side shows of Coney Island, all for the admittance price of ten cents.

The remarkable feature of the *Salome* epidemic is the audience. Some of the members shudder at the mere thought of the vulgar exhibitions at Coney Island—and rightly—on occasions. Many become hysterical upon sight of a cut finger, and others are too finely constituted to hear in detail the sufferings of the San Francisco or Jamaica refugees; yet these same women—for the majority of them are women—sit placidly through the scene where *Salome* kisses the ashen lips of the decapitated head of *John the Baptist*, which has been brought in to her "on a silver charger." The critic's pen should not be turned so much against the



AN INNOVATION INTRODUCED BY THE SOTHERN-MARLOWE MANAGEMENT—FREE ESCORTS PROVIDED FOR UNATTENDED WOMEN PATRONS OF THE LYRIC THEATRE.—White.

play and the players as upon the public. Managers are willing to give the public just what it is willing to pay for, and just as long as the box-office receipts prove that spectacular dramatizations of biblical history are in demand, and the public, under the guise of grand opera, mob the box-office in order to witness a naughty dance, they will be produced. But let us hope that as a reaction the public will demand "Peter Pans" by the score; and as for the operas, Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" would be a wholesome variation from the bill which lately was the attraction at the Metropolitan Opera House.



MARIE LOUISE GRIBBIN, THE AQUATIC PRIMA DONNA OF "NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER," AT THE HIPPODROME.

The Hippodrome's Aquatic Prima Donna.

ONE OF the greatest difficulties of the New York Hippodrome management in selecting the cast for the production of "Neptune's Daughter" was

that of finding a prima donna who for any kind of compensation would consent to plunge into the water twice a day, as the leading woman of this extravaganza is required to do. "What, swim around in the tank, then sing the next day—impossible!" one exclaimed. "I am not a tank-actress," scornfully replied another. "Dive into that water and stay there until the curtain falls ten minutes after—well!" and so on to the despair of *Neptune* and of "Neptune's" manager. Imagine Eames, Melba, Calvé, or Fritz Scheff being asked by her manager to do such a thing! To be sure, the leading woman of the Hippodrome is not a Melba nor an Eames, but she is just as delicately constituted and her throat is just as human, and, moreover, she sings as well as, and even better than, some of the stars now singing in New York's musical comedies on Broadway.

Out from the bottom of the Hippodrome sea, all dripping wet with real water, came Miss Marie Louise Gribbin, who is both young and pretty, to answer the question of the writer, "How do you manage to keep in voice?"

"I scarcely know," she replied. "I expected trouble with my throat at first, but, luckily, I have not even suffered hoarseness as yet. Being accustomed to the water has something to do with it, I presume. I have always been an enthusiastic swimmer, and sometimes I think that the plunge twice a day acts as a stimulant. It is, in reality, little different from the morning tub, except that I am obliged to remain in my wet clothes until the curtain falls. No; I never think of taking an alcohol rub or of doing anything except to put on a dry outfit. At first I wore a rubber union suit, which kept me dry enough, but it was so uncomfortably hot that I soon discarded it and preferred the wetting. When the stage director of the Hippodrome first heard me sing he surprised me with the question, 'Can you swim?' Of course I could swim, and I said so, and then the novelty of the thing appealed to me and I decided to give it a trial.

"A great many people who have seen me go down under the water in *Neptune's* barge have written me letters begging me to resign rather than run the risk of what they conceive the terrible one of being drowned. Often the women and children in the audience shriek as the boat sinks and the water ripples over my head. It isn't the most pleasant sensation to sink slowly like that, but it is not in the least dangerous, for an excellent mechanical contrivance provides us with air, and at the bottom of the tank we are very comfortable. As *Neptune* takes my hand and tells me to come with him to the bottom of the sea I step into the boat and gradually we disappear. When the scene is over and the curtain shuts out the view of the audience, we get signals which permit us to rise. I swim to the surface and climb up a ladder, jump into a warm robe, and run to my dressing-room, where, in a jiffy, I don a dry costume and am ready for the next act. The hardest part of it all is that of sinking gracefully. It is the natural tendency to float or to at least bob up to the surface once, for the body is buoyant, and the mermaids as well as I have difficulty in going down without being made ridiculous by appearing on the surface when there is no cue for it. No; I do not mind being called a tank actress. They may call me anything that they choose and it will not interfere with my novel engagement, which I am rather enjoying." H. Q.

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ELSIE JANIS, IN "THE VANDERBILT CUP," AT THE NEW YORK THEATRE.—Hall.



"MYRTLE WEBB" (LULU GLASER), IN "THE AERO CLUB" TAKES A MUSTARD FOOT-BATH—AT THE CRITERION THEATRE.



ETHEL BARRYMORE, SOON TO APPEAR IN "CAPTAIN JINKS," AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.—Sarony.



WILLIAM COLLIER, IN HIS NEW FARCE, "CAUGHT IN THE RAIN," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.—Sarony.



MARY RYAN, IN "BREWSTER'S MILLIONS," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. Marceau.



E. H. SOTHERN, IN REPERTORY WITH MISS MARLOWE, AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.—Otto Sarony Company.



ELEANOR ROBSON SCORES ANOTHER SUCCESS IN "SALOME JANE," AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE.—Sarony.



THE FLONZALEY QUARTET (MM. BETTI AND POCHON, VIOLINS; M. ARA, VIOLA, AND M. D'ARCHAMBEAU, VIOLONCELLO), WHOSE CHAMBER-MUSIC CONCERTS ARE MUCH APPRECIATED.—Boissonnas.



LINA CAVALIERI, A BEAUTIFUL ITALIAN SOPRANO IN MR. CONRIED'S COMPANY. Reutlinger.



THE FAMOUS "DANCE OF SEVEN VEILS," MISS MARLOWE AS "SALOME" IN "JOHN THE BAPTIST," AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.—White.

NOTEWORTHY FEATURES OF THE "PASSING SHOW."
DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL OFFERINGS TO THE TASTE OF NEW YORK AUDIENCES.

HOW THE HARDSHIPS OF THE BLIND ARE LIGHTENED

By LINDA ARVIDSON

THERE is probably no one misfortune suffered by man for which there is greater sympathy than that of blindness; yet, strange to say, there is no one class of sufferers of which the world in general knows less. That the blind are taught to make brooms and to cane chairs is generally known, but that they also work their way through college, that they are graduated with honors in various branches, including music and the higher mathematics, that they attend and enjoy the opera and the theatre, and that their industrial attainments include taking dictation in shorthand and transcribing it on the typewriter, sewing on the sewing-machine and many other seemingly impossible tasks, cannot be fully realized by those who have not come into actual association with one who cannot see. A visit to the work-shop of the New York Association for the Blind, a talk with a student who is working his way through Columbia University, and an investigation into the educational methods of the New York College for the Blind, opened up a new world to the writer—a world wherein infinite patience and self-confidence achieve wonderful results.

The first thing to impress the visitor to any place where there are human beings doomed to live in perpetual darkness is the spirit of cheerfulness which pervades every nook and cranny. In the work-shops the men and women sing and whistle. In the schools the children run and play, after the manner of seeing children and with almost the same abandon; and to watch a group of blind students on the lawn before the college, one would scarcely distinguish them from young folk in possession of all their faculties.

The methods of education employed by the college for the blind and the results achieved by the students are little less than marvelous. To the seeing person the very fact of mastering simple arithmetic, to say nothing of the higher branches of mathematics, without the use of pencil and paper, appears impossible. The average college-bred adult will require a pencil to compute a simple sum in addition or multiplication, but the blind students accomplish the task mentally with comparative ease. "How do you manage to convey a clear idea of multiplication or subtraction?" asked the writer of Mr. William B. Wait, principal emeritus of the institution. "By blocks," he replied. "Simple little kindergarten cubes teach them to add and to subtract, and they help in the fractions by being divided into fourths, eighths, etc. In this manner the principles of arithmetic are made clear, and with the higher mathematics it is necessary to use only imaginary lines, right angles, and cubes. The only mental assistance the students use is a board with a point system in figures by which they set down the various results arrived at in working out a problem. These are memory-assisters only."

Another branch of knowledge which one would say it would be almost impossible to teach a blind person is music. It is easy to understand that a blind man might learn to play almost any instrument by ear, but the students are not taught to do this. They learn by note, and many of them become expert musicians. The method of teaching music employed by the New York institution was originated by Miss H. A. Babcock, the chief instructor in music, and through her help the method have been adopted in the majority of the large educational institutions throughout the country. To explain to beginners everything that is on the staff and the methods of its use, a cushion about the size of an ordinary sofa-pillow, filled with sawdust, and firm, is used. Upon this, by means of cord and bonnet wire, which has been twisted into the shape of notes, the bars are made and the notes are arranged and re-arranged at will, as they are held in place on the cushion only by tiny hairpins. By this ingenious method the student masters the principles of staff notation and gains a clear idea of what a bar of music looks like to seeing persons. The rests are made of leather, the sharps of brass, soldered. A blind graduate in music from this college, F. Henry Tschudi, became an associate and later a fellow of the College of American Musicians. Still later he was elected fellow of the American Guild of Organists, and at the present time he occupies a position as organist in Dacula, Ala. The students are all fond of singing, and the choir of the institution is unusually good, both as to voice and method of using it. Music is written in point system for the use of the blind.

The kindergarten of the institution is interesting. Here the little blind children not only gain their first ideas of arithmetic, but by means of small figures they pass their hands over and discover the difference between a chicken and a peafowl, cats, dogs, etc. These small plaster figures give them an idea of the shape of wild animals, so that when they are taken to the "zoo" and remarks are made about a lion or a tiger, the sightless are pretty well able to understand what the seeing person is looking at. Articles in general use in the home, like dishes, etc., are also given in miniature to the children, so that they may become familiar with them. It is remarkable to note the skill with which the blind girls in the cooking classes master the processes of simple cooking.

While the majority of institutions for the blind advocate co-education, they do not encourage social intercourse between the blind girls and boys. The reason is, that through the craving for companionship and the desire to be understood, the blind naturally feel more sympathetic toward those suffering the same affliction, and were they allowed free associa-

tion, many marriages or unhappy love affairs would ensue. "In order to make progress, the blind must associate with the seeing," says Professor Wait. "For this reason we do not approve the idea of clubs for the blind exclusively." Many blind men marry seeing women, but it is only in very rare cases that seeing men have married blind women.

In the college Latin, German, and French are taught by means of the point system. The first idea of manual training is imparted in the kindergarten course through the use of balls, curves, and cylinders. Ideas of shape and proportion are best conveyed by means of the clay or plaster figures which the children are also taught to model. It is stated that over ninety per cent. of the blind lose their sight after having received some education, the majority becoming blind from either accident or sickness after having reached the age of twenty-one.

A question more or less interesting comes up now and again for discussion—that of blind children attending public schools with seeing children. "There are, naturally, some arguments in favor of such a course, but on the whole," says Professor Wait, "the plan is not practicable, not only because of the difference between the books, but of the difference in methods which must be used for the seeing and for the blind. The constant association with seeing companions would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the blind."

"No one will any longer question that the blind are capable of carrying on a profession and of gaining a livelihood through honorable work. The number of professions open to them is of necessity limited; nevertheless, under the activity of generous initiative and personal effort, the field is enlarging," says Miss Winifred Holt, the secretary and active head of the New York Association for the Blind, whose headquarters are at Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue, New York. Miss Edith Holt is also an energetic worker on behalf of the blind, and it was through the combined efforts of these two that a legislative commission to investigate the condition of the blind in the State of New York was appointed in 1894. It was also through the activity of the Misses Holt that an appropriation of \$5,000 was secured from the State for the purpose of collecting data about the blind and of securing a correct census.

The New York Association for the Blind aims to furnish work for idle hands, to teach them how to do it, and to convince the apparently hopeless that when sight is lost life is not necessarily bankrupt thereby. The association sends its helpers, blind and seeing, both men and women, to visit every blind person who can be reached. Dependent upon the circumstances, the blind are taught to read, are placed upon the list of recipients of free tickets for theatres and musicals, their names are put up for membership in the Blind Men's Club, and every possible means is employed to lift them out of the slough of despondency into which they are very likely to fall.

"In furnishing employment to the blind a great mistake is generally made," says Miss Holt, "that of grouping them. Hence a man who has been a carpenter all his life is set to work with other blind men making mattresses. A professional cabinet-maker is set to caning chairs. This is wrong." "Educate along the lines of the least resistance," says Professor Wait, and his words are also applicable to those being educated to work. "Give the carpenter his old tools, with which he will eventually become familiar under the new conditions. If a woman has been a dress-maker, let her have a little instruction in sewing simple garments by mental sight. This means has been adopted by the association with great success."

Work is furnished to the blind poor, and when the worker is competent to turn out salable results the agents of the association call for the work and return the payment minus a percentage when the work is sold. Many are employed in the factory of the association in Forty-second Street, New York, which it is the ambition of the association to enlarge.

In the reception-room of the association the writer chatted with the blind student who is working his way through Columbia. His only means of earning money is that of doing odd jobs in copying from one system of raised-point writing to another, of translating, and of teaching classes of blind to read according to the various systems. He did not seem to be discouraged by the obstacles in his path.

An interesting feature of the association work is the ticket bureau. Its object is to obtain tickets for concerts, theatres, lectures, and readings to distribute among the blind who cannot afford the artistic and intellectual pleasures which they often appreciate more than people who have their sight. The theatrical managers of New York have responded most generously to the applications for tickets, and their generosity has been helped out by philanthropists who wish to contribute to this particular branch of the association work. That it is possible for a blind man to enjoy a theatrical performance is best illustrated through this letter, which was recently received by Miss Holt:

"During the whole twelve years of my blindness, I think I have never spent so thoroughly enjoyable a time as yesterday at the Imperial Theatre (London). I had always felt a little shy of plays without music. It seemed to me that a man would find his pleasure spoiled by reason of the fact that his blindness would continually be in evidence. To hear and not to see—especially when sight appeared so essential—reminds one far too often of one's infirmity. But I seem to

have left one very important item out of my calculation. This was a revelation to me last night when I became so engrossed in 'Brigadier Gerard,' that not once did I realize that I could not see."

The theatre tickets are usually given to those who have become blind after having been educated in the seeing world. The tickets for musicals and lectures are for those who have always been blind. The system employed by Miss Holt in giving out the tickets is not without distinct advantages. The greatest difficulty with the destitute blind is their lack of pride, and nothing so restores this, together with self-confidence, as first enabling the person to earn money. The next best incentive has been the theatre tickets, which are coveted by all. "When an applicant comes to me ragged and with soiled linen, I say to him, 'I cannot give you a ticket, for no manager would like to have you enter his theatre looking as you do. Brush your hair, black your boots, and get some clean linen, then come back and I will see what I can do.' On my list there are applicants opposite whose names I put A A, A, and so on down the alphabet to C. A A means that the applicant has evening clothes and is an all-round suitable occupant for a box. A is eligible to occupy a seat in the orchestra, and his misfortune would be unnoticed by the person occupying the seat next to him. B is by reason of clothing and general appearance relegated to the balcony, C to the gallery, and so on. When the applicants learn of this list they make great efforts to get into the A or A A class."

Many blind teachers are sent out by the association to teach the blind, for it is often the case that a blind teacher will know how to make another blind person understand when a seeing person would fail to convey the idea clearly.

One of the greatest blessings that came to the blind during the last year was the founding of a high-class magazine for the blind, a benefaction which involved the expenditure of at least \$20,000 a year and possibly more. The magazine is to be sent free of charge to any blind person making application for it, and the expenses are to be defrayed by Mrs. William Ziegler, widow of the late capitalist. The first issue will begin with 6,000 copies, and this number will be gradually increased until there is a copy for each applicant and also for the various libraries for the blind. There are about 70,000 blind in the United States. About 10,000 of these can read in one of the several systems of type. The magazine will be printed in duplicate in the two commonest of these types, the "New York Point" and the "Braille." Through the courtesy of Mr. Walter G. Holmes, manager and editor of the *Ziegler Magazine*, the writer learned that there are at present four kinds of type for the blind in general use in the United States. What is known as the "line letter," is quite similar to ordinary type, but is little used now on account of the great expense of composition, and also because the blind themselves cannot write it. Another type in this country is the "Moon." This was invented by Dr. Moon, of England, and is especially designed for the adult blind who lose their sight late in life and whose sense of touch is not very acute. Books in the "Moon" type are printed only in England, but through the liberality of Dr. Moon, of Philadelphia, a son of the inventor of the type, it is quite generally used by the adult blind here. After learning this system, however, nearly all the readers can learn to read the "Point" or the "Braille." Letters by the thousand are pouring into the office of Mr. Holmes, expressing the gratitude of the blind for the prospect of receiving each week a newsy magazine which will keep them in touch with the world. If the friends of any blind person should see this article and would care to send the name of their friend to Mr. Holmes for entry on the free subscription list for the magazine, it is important to mention the type read by the person in question.

The Blind Men's Club, which holds its meetings in Mott Memorial Hall, in Madison Avenue, is one of the interesting New York social organizations for the blind. It is the ambition of this club to have a home of its own with a library, gymnasium, lecture-room, and all the appointments of a good club-house. The expense of the club is met by a small tax upon the members at each meeting. Cards, chess, and checkers are the favorite games, and during the evening there is always music or a lecture. Distinguished blind men who visit New York are entertained by the club.

The World's Favorite

FOR SKIN, SCALP, HAIR, AND HANDS IS CUTICURA SOAP, MEDICINAL, EMOLLIENT, ANTISEPTIC.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, is invaluable. The purity and sweetness, the certainty of immediate and grateful relief, the great economy and simplicity of treatment, have made Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the favorite mother remedies.



THE MOST COMMON OCCUPATION FOR THE SIGHTLESS—CANING CHAIRS IN THE WORK-SHOP OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND.—Byron.



A MUSIC LESSON—THE STUDENT IS USING AN INSTRUMENT FOR "POINT" WRITING OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.



BLIND MEN'S SELF-IMPROVEMENT CLUB MEETING IN MOTT MEMORIAL HALL.—Byron.



MISS BABCOCK DIRECTING A REHEARSAL OF AN ANTHEM BY THE CHOIR OF THE COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.



INSTRUCTING CHILDREN IN FORM AND PROPORTION OF ANIMALS AND COMMON OBJECTS BY MEANS OF PLASTER FIGURES.



SIGHTLESS LITTLE COOKS AT THE COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND STUDYING THE MYSTERIES OF CAKE-MAKING.



WOMAN WHO LOST HER SIGHT IN AN EXPLOSION LEARNING TO RUN A SEWING-MACHINE.—Byron.



ANOTHER CALLING IN WHICH THE BLIND ARE PROFICIENT—THE VARIOUS PROCESSES OF THE MANUFACTURE OF BROOMS.—Byron.

EDUCATION IN SELF-HELP FOR THE BLIND OF NEW YORK.

INGENIOUS METHODS BY WHICH THEY ARE ENABLED, IN PART, TO REMEDY THE AFFLICTION WITH WHICH BIRTH OR ACCIDENT HAS VISITED THEM —See opposite page.

A Railroad Rival of the Panama Canal.

WHILE the newspapers of the world have been filled with discussions of the plans for the construction of the Panama Canal, another project for expediting the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific has been going forward comparatively unnoticed. On January 23d, in the presence of a great crowd, President Diaz, of Mexico, formally declared the Tehuantepec National Railway open for through traffic. This road connects the port of Coatzacoalcas, on the Gulf of Mexico, with that of Salina Cruz, on the Pacific, by a line 189 miles in length. Its highest elevation above sea-level is 845 feet, and there is only one short tunnel on the right-of-way. Bridges, however, are numerous, and the road passes through several gorges, where deep cutting and steep embankment work were necessary.

The development of the two terminal harbors has been a task nearly as great as the building of the road itself. Coatzacoalcas River empties into the harbor on the Atlantic side, and the great amount of silt brought down by its waters has made it necessary to build jetties of stone and concrete to conduct the debris out to sea through a narrow passage, instead of allowing it to spread out and form a bar (not more than fourteen feet below high water) at the mouth of the river. Steel wharves have been built for more than 3,000 feet along the river bank, and there is water enough for ships of the deepest draught to tie up to them. Owing to the open character of the harbor of Salina Cruz it was necessary to build two massive breakwaters, respectively five-eighths of a mile and 1,900 feet long. The harbor when completed will consist of an outer and inner basin, the latter entirely artificial, to be scooped out of the site formerly occupied by the town of Salina Cruz. This basin will be about 3,280 feet long by 728 feet wide, with 32 feet 9 inches of water at low tide. The entrance to it from the outer harbor will be 98 feet wide and spanned by two swing bridges. Warehouses will be built on each side of the entrance, and tracks for handling freight between the railroad and ships will be laid along the wharves. Two berths for 12,000-ton ships are now ready at Salina Cruz, and larger wharfage accommodations will soon be provided. Both terminals are so far advanced that the largest ocean-going steamships may dock in safety in all weathers.

The Compania Mexicana de Navegacion, the Compania Navira de Pacifico, the Cuban Steamship Line, and the Kosmos Steamship Company call regularly at both ports. When the two harbors are completed the America-Hawaiian Line will divide its fleet, which now runs between New York and Hawaii by way of the Horn, into two, one plying between Hawaii and San Francisco and Salina Cruz, and the other giving a weekly service between New York and Coatzacoalcas. Steamship lines now running from Europe to Mexico are expected to call at Coatzacoalcas and establish connections at Salina Cruz with all the Pacific coast ports as far south as Valparaiso. Even when the Panama Canal is completed—say ten years hence—it is said that the Tehuantepec route will have an advantage over it of four days in the transportation of freight from ocean to ocean. The average saving in distance by the Tehuantepec over the Panama route from ports on the Atlantic coast of the United States or Europe is 1,250 miles. The comparison in time is

made on the basis of a freight steamer's rate of speed being 250 miles a day while at sea, and its passage of the Panama Canal requiring a day, while freight may, it is said, be transferred over the Tehuantepec road, from ship to ship, in two days.

The builders of the road are S. Pearson & Son, Limited, of London, who are the contractors in charge of the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel in New York City. The firm and the Mexican government furnish the working capital in equal shares, the property to be turned over to the government at the end of fifty-one years from July 1st, 1902. This road is not affected by the general Mexican railway merger. The total cost of the port works alone is estimated at \$65,000,000, of which about \$35,000,000 has been spent already. The local traffic of the road will be chiefly in rubber and coffee.

The Auto-car Girl.

SHE rises early to greet the morn,
The dashing girl of the auto-car,
With cheeks that rival the damask rose,
And eyes outshining the evening star.
In a motor-coat and a flowing veil,
Ere the city kindles its breakfast fires,
She takes a spin in her swift machine,
The wondrous steed that never tires.

SHE is off at last like a lightning flash,
With waving kerchief and dimpling smile,
To thread the tangle of traffic's maze,
Her speed increasing with every mile,
Till streets and houses are far behind,
And blackberry vines and wild-rose briars
Reach out in vain on the country road
To touch the rims of the rolling tires.

HER slender fingers are firm and true
In their steady grip of the steering-wheel,
Her head is cool, and her eyes are clear,
And her nerves are tempered and tense as steel.
With a merry party of friends she speeds
By shady forests and windy byres,
Where cattle come to the bars to gaze
At flying tonneau and twinkling tires.

HER practiced ear is the first to hear
When the even purr of the motor "skips";
She is out and down in the dust at once,
The charming chauffeuse with cherry lips.
She knows exactly the tool to use,
And the length of time that the work requires,
And soon the ribbon of road again
Is reeling off from beneath the tires.

SHE loves the car that has borne her far
Through many a fair and flowery scene,
A thousand pleasures have made it dear
And bound her heart to the big machine.
A single blast of the brazen horn
Is all the music her soul desires,
And she points with pride to the sign of power,
The breadth of base of the rubber tires.

SHE was wooed and won in the summer-time
While racing under the silver moon,
And the snowy satin and frosty lace
Of bridal garments will robe her soon.
And the happy lovers have planned to go,
When spring is training her feathered choirs,
For a honeymoon in an auto-car
With orange-blossoms around the tires.

MINNA IRVING.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, United States Senator from Michigan, a veteran of the Civil War, Secretary of War during the Spanish-American conflict, and a successful business man.



GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER,
United States Senator from Michigan,
and former Secretary of War.
C. M. Hayes & Co.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, Conn., a well-known advocate of woman-suffrage, a sister of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the last of the Rev. Lyman Beecher's children.

William Whiteley, of London, England, one of the most remarkable business men in Great Britain, founder and proprietor of London's first big department store, shot dead for some unknown reason before a crowd of shoppers in his

store, by a young man who claimed to be his son, and who shot himself.

Colonel John G. Blake, of New York, commander of the famous "Irish Brigade" which fought for the Boers during the latter's war with England.

Joshua Stevens, of Meriden, Conn., inventor and manufacturer of the Stevens rifle, a former worker with John Brown, the famous abolitionist, and maker of the pistols used in the Harper's Ferry raid.

David R. Goudie, of Chicago, a conspicuous advocate of international peace.

Rudolphus R. Bogert, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a philatelist of international reputation.

W. F. Neefus, of New York, a well-known stock broker and dean of the curb market at New York.

Mrs. Louise K. Este, of Baltimore, aged 104, a relative of Henry Clay, and formerly prominent in Washington society.

Rev. Dr. Henry Martyn Field, of Stockbridge, Mass., clergyman, author, editor, and traveler, the last of the four famous Field Brothers.

The Hon. Andrew G. Blair, of Fredericton, N. B., one of the best-known public men in Canada.

Rev. John Marshall Masters, of Cambridge, Mass., formerly associated as a campaign speaker with Daniel Webster.

Rev. Dr. Alexander Gilchrist, of Pittsburg, Penn., secretary of the Home Mission Board of the United Presbyterian denomination, and a prominent figure in the church.

Joseph T. Murray, of Springfield, Mass., once a partner of Thomas A. Edison, and a well-known abolitionist.

Dr. Charles Wilnot Townsend, one of the leading physicians of Staten Island, shot by a supposed burglar.

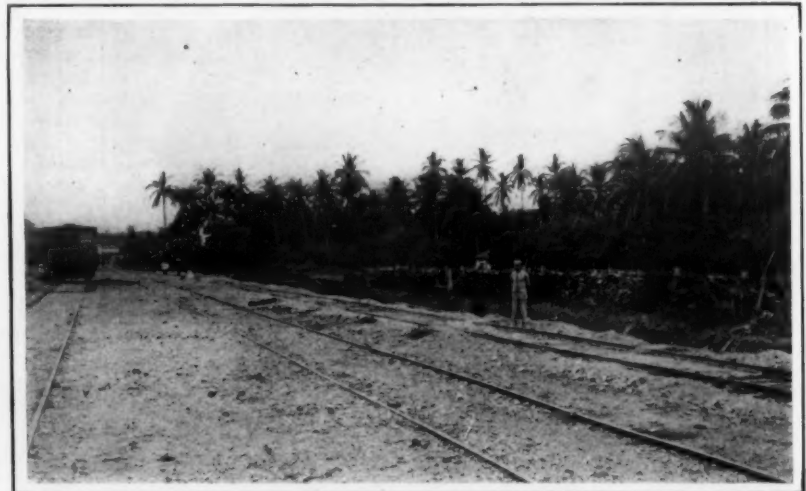
It's the proper thing to take Abbott's Bitters with a glass of sherry or soda before meals; gives you an appetite. At all druggists'.



THE WEST JETTY AT COATZACOALCOS, THE GULF OF MEXICO HARBOR OF THE RAILROAD—HARBOR WORKS THERE, AND AT SALINA CRUZ, WILL COST \$65,000,000.



BUILDING THE WEST BREAKWATER AT SALINA CRUZ, AT THE PACIFIC END OF THE LINE.



A FERTILE STRETCH OF COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY THE NEW RAILWAY.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD RIVALS THE PANAMA CANAL.

SCENES AT THE TERMINALS AND ON THE ROUTE OF THE LINE WHICH WAS RECENTLY OPENED BY PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO.—Photographs by courtesy of "Modern Mexico."

THE GREATEST CHANCE FOR MONEY-MAKING IN MINING

By JEFFERSON JONES

A LETTER from one of the statisticians in the government service at Washington, written a few days ago to a friend in New York City, contained this statement: "A mineralized zone of wonderful richness extends from northern Arizona southeast and into Mexico. This region includes the Greene Con., Senator W. A. Clark's wonderful mines, the rich copper camps of Phelps, Dodge & Co., the famous Calumet and Arizona, and other noted properties which are among the richest copper producers in all the world. A vast region around El Paso has hardly been explored, but recent strikes indicate great future possibilities."

This letter, which was not written by a promoter of mining enterprises, nor intended for publication, tells the truth about a section of the United States that within the past few years has sprung into prominence the world over as one of the greatest copper-producing districts in the world. References have repeatedly been made to the great riches poured out of the Bisbee camp and to the vast fortunes which came to the early investors in such stocks as the Calumet and Arizona, the shares of which were put on the market before the development of the mine and then sold at a nominal figure, though they are now selling at over \$180 a share.

If those who seek desirable investments in mining stocks would only bear in mind the fact that great fortunes are made in none but good properties, and that the value of properties can only be fixed by expert mining engineers, they would save themselves from losses. Many people buy shares in any mining company that is able to print an attractive prospectus filled with glowing promises and all kinds of "guarantees." This is nothing but gambling on possibilities, with very remote chances of ever getting anything back.

The investor in mines who is looking for a handsome profit knows better than this. He watches for the development of a new mining camp, and then seeks to obtain an opinion of its value from some expert of such high reputation that he would not dare to risk it by making false statements. If he cannot get such an opinion, he inquires carefully as to the management of the property and the character of those principally connected with it. If he finds that it is in the hands of gentlemen of acknowledged and approved integrity, who have had successful careers and who have thus won a large following among persons who have profited by their suggestions and advice, he feels safe in making an investment on his own account.

If a purchaser of a mining stock finds that the company has an honest management, and that the character of its mines has been attested by high authority, and if, beyond this, the management in a spirit of fairness offers to take back any stock it may sell a purchaser and refund him his money, with interest, within six months after the purchase, in case of dissatisfaction, no question can possibly arise as to the good faith of the management and its sincere belief in the value of its property.

The Victoria Chief Mining and Smelting Company, whose splendid mines near Engle, N. M., are now being so rapidly developed, are in the rich zone around El Paso, regarding which the statistician in the government service in Washington has written, as quoted above. This is one of the strikes that have been the wonder of the people in the vicinity. Colonel Robert H. Hopper, the president of the company, gives as his references business men and bankers with whom he has had transactions, and he invites the most careful scrutiny of his record. Colonel William A. Farish, the eminent mining engineer of Colorado, in a letter to Colonel Hopper, recently written, says:

"There should be no difficulty in extracting 100 tons of copper ore a day that would yield ten per cent., and, more likely, it will average fifteen per cent.; but, on the basis of ten per cent., with the cost of coke delivered to the furnace at ten dollars a ton—which, I think, will be the maximum price—the smelting should be done at a maximum price of four dollars a ton. The mining and delivery of the ore to the smelter will probably cost four dollars more a ton, and adding two dollars for shipment of your bullion and refining of the black copper makes a total cost of ten dollars a ton for the crude ore.

"The product that you would turn out on the present showing of your mines would be black copper, ranging from ninety to ninety-six and ninety-seven per cent. pure copper.

"At the present price of copper, twenty-three cents a pound, you would obtain for your product in the market forty-six dollars a ton. Deducting ten dollars for cost and expenses would leave a net profit of thirty-six dollars a ton, which would amount to \$3,600 profit a day, \$108,000 profit a month, \$1,080,000 a year of 300 working days.

"The foregoing estimates are given without the exact knowledge of what the cost of coke may be, nor of the transportation from the mines to the railroad and from the railroad to the market, nor of the refining of the metal after it reaches here. The copper, however, will carry a certain amount of gold and silver, which will reduce the cost of refining. I think, however, that I have taken the maximum figures in estimating cost, and that they can be relied upon as such.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) "WILLIAM A. FARISH."

The record of Colonel Farish shows how accurate and important his judgment is. One of his most re-

markable achievements was in connection with the famous Homestake, the greatest gold mine in the world. Colonel Farish reported favorably on this property after a number of unfavorable reports had been given, and he persisted in declaring that it would develop a great mine, and finally installed the plant, the first of its kind, by which the great body of its ore could be economically milled instead of milling only those parts that had greatest value.

After a dozen experts had turned down Cripple Creek in Colorado, Colonel Farish visited the camp and decided that it was well worth working. This was in spite of statements of other experts that the formation was wrong, and that the location did not justify the belief that there was any depth to the mineral deposits. Colonel Farish was sent for by the parties interested, and in the face of all opposition, predicted that Cripple Creek would prove to be the greatest gold producer of North America, and that the deeper the mines the better they would be. Some of his best friends believed that he was in error and urged him to desist, but he persisted in his opinion, and the fame of Cripple Creek is now known throughout the world.

Colonel Farish was a pioneer among the mining engineers who reported favorably on the mineral developments in the Southwest, now producing such a vast output of copper. The district in the vicinity of Clifton, Ariz., which has so rapidly forged ahead, and other Arizona camps, besides many in Sonora, Mexico, all of which have proved successful, had their first recommendation from Colonel Farish. It was his report on the Ely district in Nevada, after others had reported unfavorably, that justified the expenditure of an enormous amount of capital, until now this deposit is regarded as one of the wonders of our copper age.

It is not surprising, therefore, that since Colonel Farish's report on the Victoria Chief has been published, showing that at a low and moderate estimate it can earn a million dollars a year, or enough to pay 33½ per cent. per annum on its entire capital stock, the demand for the shares has increased so rapidly that the allotment at \$1.50 per share was quickly exhausted. Colonel Hopper refused to sell the shares in large blocks, and has consistently maintained his attitude of opposition to speculation in the stock of his company. He also continues his offer made from the outset, that he will take back from any dissatisfied subscriber, within six months of his purchase, the shares at the purchase price, with six per cent. interest, an offer which is the best evidence of his good faith and high character.

So many requests for another allotment of stock for public subscription have been received that Colonel Hopper has consented to set aside a limited amount, but none of it will be disposed of for less than \$2.50 per share. The power drills at the mines are opening up new ore bodies of great magnitude and richness. Colonel Farish is to select the site for the smelter, and a car-load of mules has just been forwarded from Albuquerque, and there is plenty of trucking for them to do. With the completion of the smelter and the inauguration of dividends, Colonel Hopper believes that the stock will sell at \$5, and even much higher, and he is therefore not seeking to dispose of a large amount at the low prices that have prevailed, and may withdraw it from the market at any time.

The Victoria Chief mines are always open to the visits of the shareholders. A large party has just returned, bringing the most enthusiastic reports. Mr. George L. Crum, prominently connected with the Equitable Life, who made a personal inspection of the mine in company with an expert, wrote a letter, under date of January 16th, to Colonel Hopper, in which he said:

"I believe the Victoria Chief Mining and Smelting Company offers the nearest and surest road to obtain that desired wealth; or, in other words, it is the one opportunity in a man's life that knocks but once at his door. I have been making some tests on my own hook of the copper ore which I brought from the mines; as a result of these tests I have the pleasure of presenting you with a half-dozen copper ingots (nearly pure) which were smelted in a graphite crucible in the fire-box of the hot-air furnace in the cellar of my residence, thereby proving, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the ores from the mines of the Victoria Chief are self-smelting, which means a very great saving in the reduction of its ores, and with a properly-equipped smelting furnace these ores will melt quite as readily as cheese.

Yours very truly,

"GEORGE L. CRUM."

The testimony of Mr. Crum is exactly like that of all the other shareholders who visited the mines and who took samples of the ore, selecting them at random and submitting them to their own assayers. Another letter of particular interest was recently received from Mr. H. R. Mitchell, of Dallas, Tex., manager of the branch office of The Travelers Insurance Company. This letter is of such interest to all the shareholders that I am reproducing a good part of it. It gives a fair idea of the impression the mines of the Victoria Chief made upon an observant and wide-awake business man. The journey from Dallas, Tex., to the mines of the Victoria Chief is not a long one, and Mr. Mitchell took plenty of time to make his visit of inspection. In his letter, written from Dallas, to Colonel Hopper, he says:

I left here on December 27th with Colonel M. L. Buckner and four others to inspect the property of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining

and Smelting Co., in which I had already purchased a considerable number of shares on the faith of the representations made in your prospectus, and on the reports which came to my ears from others who had gone out to investigate it. My trip not only dissolved any doubts I might have had as to the great value of the company's holdings, but has made me enthusiastic over the probability of its becoming the greatest copper-mining property in the world. I have never seen other copper-mining properties, but I lived for five years near Leadville, and think I know some of the signs by which any kind of mineral is located and its value and extent determined in advance of its actual extraction.

Your prospectus is a very conservative statement of what is to be found there. The most astonishing discovery I made was that neither the tunnel of the Marion nor that of the Ooh Ooh has penetrated the contact, the Marion still being in the granite below the contact, and the Ooh Ooh having been driven in the lime above the contact. I feel sure that when your air drills get to work in the breast of the Marion tunnel, it will not be long before the contact will be pierced at a considerable depth, and I look for some astonishing information to come from Mr. Gardner with his report on what is discovered by the opening of the tunnel into and through the contact.

I also agree with Mr. Gardner's idea that the big outcropping of gossan or iron ore through which he cut on the road is the best surface indication you have of immense bodies of copper ore below. I took a sample of this iron ore right from the surface and had it assayed at El Paso, and got a return showing that it carried 2-10 of 1 per cent. copper right on top of the ground. Another sample of iron cap from the Ida carried 1-10 of 1 per cent., and a third carried 1-6-10 per cent. None of these samples had the least indication of carrying copper, and were taken by me only because I felt sure that they were as truly an indication of copper as are the quartz lenses on which former development work had been done. From the gang rock in the first cross-cut of the Marion I took another sample, and found it carried a trace of copper, though it was not to be suspected that it would show anything at all. I took another piece of that olive-colored stone which is so plentiful between the granite base and the lime cap of the contact, and it showed a trace of copper. I cite these facts because they are so significant to me of an immense deposit of copper deep down in the contact. How else can it be possible that, in addition to such immensely rich lenses of ore as have been opened up on the Marion and the Ida, even the waste rock and iron ore should be not only tinged with it, but actually carry copper in quantities almost sufficient in one instance to justify smelting.

The road to the mine is now complete, except for a little surfacing, and truly this is a splendid piece of work, evidently done with great economy, and yet absolutely necessary to the development of this group of mines. I have congratulated Mr. Gardner on his execution of it, and I congratulate you on having such a man in charge of the property. You have some high-grade copper ores out there, but Mr. John Gardner would assay a higher percentage in common sense and business judgment than any copper ever discovered on your premises. He has accomplished wonders, considering the situation he has been confronted with, and I but speak the opinion of our entire party when I say that we consider Mr. Gardner one of the most valuable assets of the Victoria Chief.

Such a location for mines, mills, smelter, and a camp for mining and treating ore and handling men in the most economical fashion could not very well be improved on. Gravity and a comparatively cheap equipment of trams will transport all the ores to the proposed site of the smelter without having to handle it in the usual way. As to the proposed site for the camp and smelter, it seems to me that, no matter how many men were to undertake to select it, there could be but one opinion as to where it should be, and this your Mr. Gardner has not only selected, but, with his usual resourcefulness, has ascertained to be public property, subject to location, and the steps have already been taken which will put the company in possession of the site at a mere nominal cost for the 160 acres, which he found not to be covered by prior location.

Those who have not seen your property may become impatient for dividends; but if they will visit the ground and go over it as I have done, there will be no uneasiness with them if they can receive occasional reports from Mr. Gardner to the effect that the development work proposed by him is being carried on, and day by day making more easy of calculation the approximate worth of the property. It is going to take months of patient and efficient management to test by the several proposed tunnels the real extent and value of your company's copper deposits; but unless, like Hamlet, I am unable to tell "a hawk from a handsaw," you have one of the most wonderfully rich copper mines this country has ever heard of.

Yours very truly,

H. R. MITCHELL.

I repeat that of all the copper-mining propositions which in this great era of development promise excellent returns to their investors, the Victoria Chief stands at the head. There can be no question as to the fact that the mine has been favorably reported upon by one of the most eminent mining engineers, and also by independent stockholders; nor can there be any question that Colonel Hopper's offer to take back the stock from subscribers, at any time within six months, gives the latter an abundant opportunity during that period to satisfy themselves of the character of their investment. It is so seldom that such an offer is made that I call the attention of my readers to this fact.

If the Victoria Chief continues to develop such richness as has been disclosed, no one can tell the magnitude of the mine or the amount of copper it may yield when the smelter is put in operation. The shares of the Victoria Chief can only be bought at the office of the company, and the certificates of stock are issued in denominations of 100 shares upward. Subscriptions for 100 shares or more will be accepted on payment of twenty-five per cent. of the full amount with the subscription, the balance to be paid upon receipt of notification that the subscription is accepted. Subscriptions will also be accepted on the following terms: twenty-five per cent. of the amount to be paid with the subscription, and the balance divided into three monthly payments. The securities will be reserved upon the receipt of the subscription, and issued upon receipt of the last payment. The right is reserved to reject a subscription for more than 5,000 shares by one person. The right is reserved to withdraw this offer of stock without notice. The stock is absolutely full-paid and non-assessable.

I advise any of the interested readers of this article to address Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president Victoria Chief, 100 Broadway, New York.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

THE published report that the urgent demand for iron shows signs of slackening merits attention. Many watchful financiers are closely scrutinizing the horizon of our prosperity for signs of trouble. Often the signs first appear in the iron market, and it may be that the hesitation to increase the dividend on Steel common has its justification. One of the principal causes of the wonderful prosperity of the iron and steel business is unquestionably found in the enormous expenditures for additional trackage equipment and terminal facilities of leading railway lines. When we stop to think that in New York City alone two great railroad systems are, or have been, expending the vast amount of nearly \$200,000,000, and that a large part of this expenditure has been for structural iron, bolts, bars, steel plates,

rails, and other products of the furnace and the mill, and that this work in New York is being duplicated in a number of other great cities, and that heavier bridges, larger cars and locomotives, and modern equipment are in demand by every railroad company in the country, we realize the nature of the stimulus under which the iron industry has been operating during the past year or two. Now comes the significant fact that the railroads, cornered by tight money, find it difficult to finance their expensive operations and to carry out their magnificent plans to meet the wants of the future.

I have been asked the question repeatedly, how it was that tight money could seriously affect the country's prosperity. The answer is easy, and the situation of the railroads has served to emphasize it. The announcement that some of our greatest railway systems are contemplating the modification of their plans for far-reaching improvements, and that operations may be postponed until the money market reaches a more normal condition, tells its own story. If a great system like the New York Central takes the lead in this policy of retrenchment, other systems may be expected to follow its example as they have done in many other matters, and the effect on the iron and steel industry and on companies engaged in the manufacture of motive power and railway equipments will be quickly shown. Nor can we overlook the fact that the high prices of labor and material, coming at a time when the financing of great operations is rendered extremely difficult, because of the unusual demand for money, also justify the railroads in deferring, as far as they can, their far-reaching plans of improvement until a more favorable period.

To aggravate the situation, we find public sentiment stirred as it never has been before against all corporations, and especially all railways. In no other period in our country have so many Governors of our States, in their annual messages to the Legislature, assailed the railways and advised restrictive and oppressive legislation. The example of the Federal authorities has proved to be contagious, and every Governor who deems it expedient to cater to the crowd is rushing forward to do so, each seeking to outstrip the others in the race for popularity. Not long ago the railways dominated politics and controlled legislation in a majority of the States. That situation no longer exists. We are passing through an era of anti-railway and anti-corporation feeling, which is growing more bitter from day to day, and which bids fair to culminate in a reaction that may go much further than circumstances or conditions justify. Like all other popular crazes, it must have its day.

Meanwhile, the railways will suffer. They will be obliged to use all their power, in or out of politics, for self-defense and preservation. The corporations have been forced into politics to secure the protection that political control alone would guarantee. If venal councilmen have been bought, and if venal legislators have been bribed, it is because they are venal and because their votes could be obtained, not on the merits of the case, but only for cash. I have no doubt that many of the bills passed by the Legislatures of the respective States and by Congress, favoring the corporations, were rendered compulsory by fear that, without them, the lobbyist and striker, the blackmailer and corrupter would have full sway. If this be the case, then the fault goes far deeper than it appears. It is not to be attributed to the corporations, but to the people themselves, who permit corrupt politicians to thrust their still more corrupt hirelings into public office to make law-makers of prize-fighters, saloon-keepers, and gamblers, leaving the great corporations nothing else to do in self-defense but to bribe the Legislature or buy the State.

Corruption among public officials, especially in municipalities, is so common that we hardly pay attention to it. The conviction of an alderman in Pittsburgh for bribery, or the indictment of a batch of Municipal Ownership aldermen in New York City for selling their votes, is passed over as an every-day occurrence, and yet it has far more significance than the taking of a rebate by a corporation or the giving of one by a railway. I started to

say that these unwholesome conditions, as long as they continue, stand in the way of our prosperity and threaten it unless they are removed. The strong financial element which has supported the stock market is the element which predominates in the industrial and railway world. Drive it away from Wall Street and little will be left for gamblers to play with. As for the public, it has been scared away from the stock market long ago, and has found its excitement in speculating in real estate, in mining stocks, in grain, and in cotton.

I have often said that the great operators in the stock market take the bull side because there is money in it, and that, whenever they can unload and get in condition to take the bear side, they will do so if the money is to be made in that way. Within the past few months, the bear party has been constantly growing in strength. A year ago it was weak. If present conditions continue, the bears will once more have their innings in Wall Street, and, unless signs change, their innings will come this year. There have been times when the bears held the upper hand pretty continuously for a considerable period. The stronger the bears grow the larger their following. They are gaining in strength every day. The danger in taking the short side lies in the power which those who are supporting the market can wield with the great money-lending institutions. As long as these institutions are controlled by those

who either will not or dare not permit the market to enter upon a serious decline, they can manage the situation to a certain extent. Certain stocks dominated by this element have been well sustained throughout the protracted period of tight money. The seller of these might find himself uncomfortable if he took the short side too freely. It is in the power of these great interests, by suddenly increasing dividends on stocks in which they are interested, to give them greater selling value and to make them look intrinsically worth higher figures. We have seen what can be done in the case of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Amalgamated.

In the present uncertainty of the market the safe side is still the outside, and he who trades on slender margins may find himself skating some day on pretty thin ice.

"M." Meriden, Conn.: Anonymous communications are not answered.

"F." Dedham, Mass.: None of the stocks to which you refer has ever been sold on the exchange or the curb that I can discover.

"Veritas": It would be impossible to tell the Harriman story in the brief space allotted to me. It is coming out in the official investigation now under way, which I advise you to follow.

"New York": A man with funds will generally make a quick turn if, on a reaction, he buys American Sugar, Ont. and Western, Pennsylvania, Reading, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, or Amalgamated Copper.

"S." Chicago: 1. I fear that if you wish to sell at any time you will find it extremely difficult to do so except at a loss. 2. It is impossible to know whether the dividends are really earned or not. 3. Your question is very pertinent, and, I believe, cannot be answered satisfactorily by any one.

Continued on page 141.

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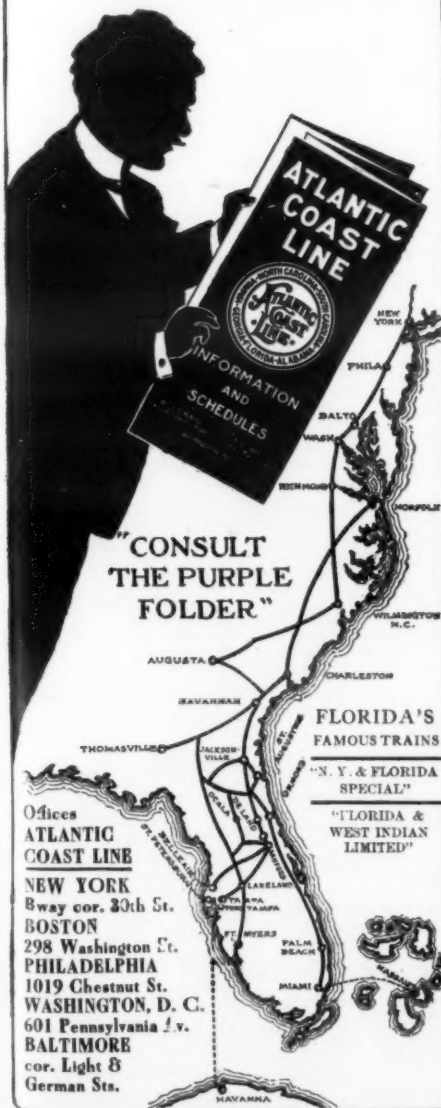
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 140.

"S. St." New York: The decline in the stock of North American may be explained in part by the poor report of its earnings which the last statement makes. It deals in public utilities which now seem to be under the public ban. For this reason, stocks of this character are becoming less popular.

"B." Philadelphia: Lehigh Coal and Navigation would naturally gravitate into the anthracite coal combine but for the public outbreak against such combinations. It is a very valuable property, but Lehigh undoubtedly has merit, also. Both, on reactions, offer fair opportunities for investment, but I still believe that the market is too high.

"K." St. Louis: Your case looks like one for a lawyer. I believe that, before a suit would be entered into by the trust company, it would take the bonds. It certainly would if, under the contract, it were honestly liable to do so whether a legal responsibility were involved or not, for honesty is the fundamental consideration of all trust companies in the public mind.

"J. P." Chicago: Allis-Chalmers preferred was formerly on the dividend-paying list, but no dividend has been paid since February, 1904. The decline in the stock is no doubt due to this fact, and also to the announcement last August of an issue of \$15,000,000 bonds, which were sold at a sacrifice. The property has an excellent management, and the preferred is an attractive speculation. The par value is \$100.

"T. B." Ossining, N. Y.: I do not regard the Pacific Wireless Telegraph stock as at all attractive. There is no monopoly in the wireless line, though the Marconi has sought to establish an exclusive arrangement with the steamship lines, and has succeeded in partially accomplishing its plan. There are a number of wireless systems, and no doubt many others will spring up, as no one holds what is generally called a "foundation patent."

"Vindex": B. and O. common with its present rate of dividend, does not look dear. The par of Ont. and Western is \$100. It pays a dividend of 2 per cent., though it is said to be earning twice this and, eventually, ought to pay more, unless general prosperity gives way. National Biscuit is one of the strong industrials, but the continuance of its monopoly is not assured, and it is not in as strong hands as Corn Products. Eventually, Corn Products preferred will pay 7 per cent. It looks reasonable. Your mining inquiry has been referred to the mining department.

"Bonds": 1. This is a good time to pick up short-time securities of an unquestionable character that will net the purchaser from 5 to 7 per cent. Many investors prefer a long-time loan, so that they will not be bothered by re-investing. But for one who only seeks a high rate of interest, on a safe security, these short-time loans are very attractive, and the stringency in money has made them even more so than usual. 2. An excellent list and description of short-term securities, neatly printed in booklet form, will be sent you without charge if you will mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and address Swartwout & Appenzeller, 44 Pine Street, New York.

"Banker." Troy: An excellent investment will be found in the scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, offered by Taylor & Smith, bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 49 Wall Street, New York. This scrip is issued in registered certificates in any amount in multiples of \$10, and will be issued on and after May 7th, next, with accrued interest. On none of these issues of scrip has the company failed to pay 6 per cent. annually, and redeem the same at the expiration of from 5 to 6 years. You can get all the information, free of charge, regarding this interesting form of investment by writing to Taylor & Smith, and mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"J." Dimond, Cal.: I know of no reason why Soo preferred should decline, except that all high-priced investment stocks, with scarcely an exception, have declined seriously during the stringency in the money market. No doubt holders of investment stocks have disposed of them during the congestion in the money market, either because they needed the funds to protect more speculative holdings, or because they found it more profitable to sell gilt-edged securities and pick up bargains, that paid better, in stocks of the second class. The rapid rise in the Soo stocks showed that they were held by a combination. A great deal of Canadian capital is behind this pool, and the stringency in the money market has compelled it to unload both its Canadian Pacific and its Soo shares at a decline. If the prosperity of the country is not maintained—and there are signs that the zenith has been reached—all investment stocks will probably sell on a lower plane eventually. I would not be in a hurry to buy anything in this market.

"Pomona": 1. The Sunday Creek Company was organized a year and a half ago to acquire a number of coal properties, and it has assumed their bonded indebtedness, which aggregates more than the entire capital stock of the company. This is an industrial proposition, and I do not regard the bonds as safe as the short-time notes now being offered freely on the market by some of our best railroads. A Vanderbilt loan of \$50,000,000 was marketed around 5 per cent., and such securities can always be readily disposed of in an emergency. 2. The management of any industrial may change for natural or other reasons. National Enameling is earning considerably more than the dividends on the preferred. The latter does not look better than other preferred stocks selling at no higher figures. 3. Undoubtedly you are correct in your surmise that there is a good deal of water in the Leather Trust. None was taken out in making the combination. 4. Obviously, it is impossible to differentiate as to the relative merits of a list of securities, because new and unexpected developments may arise at any time and completely disarrange existing conditions. I regard the Central Leather 5s and the Steel 2s as good as anything on your list. 5. Your list of bonds is excellent as it stands, though I think the San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s, in view of the fact that they are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Southern Pacific, might come first.

NEW YORK, January 31st, 1907.

JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

THE STATEMENT that the New York Stock Exchange looks with more favor upon the listing of mining stocks is significant. I called attention recently to the fact that some of the heaviest moneyed men in the country, including Mr. Morgan and Mr. Schiff and others of the banking class, were allied with mining-investment interests on a large scale, and that mining was now on a more legitimate, and nearer an investment, basis than it ever had been before in this country. There had been so many wildcat mining speculations in the United States that the industry had been brought into disrepute. In England and other money centres mining is looked upon with favor, not only by the investing public, but by the great banking and promoting organizations, and the shares of gold, diamond, copper, and silver mines are

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extensively dealt in. We have the greatest mining country in the world, and now that capital has discovered that mining enterprises offer the most profitable outlet that remains open for investment, millions are pouring into new mining camps for their development, and millions more are doing the work of the prospector. In this wonderful era, the man or woman who is fortunate enough to become interested in one of the coming successful mining camps of the country is bound to make a great deal of money. In no other line of business has so much money been made and so quickly, during the past two years, as in mining. It looks as if a still better year were ahead of us.

"A." Sandusky, O.: I think very little of the proposition.

"H." New Bedford: I do not recommend it. The capitalization is excessive for the amount of work that has been done on the property.

"M." Marlette, Mich.: I doubt if the property has value. I can get no track of it. I believe it was a speculative venture, with little behind it.

"M." Hundred, W. Va.: I do not recommend the 25-cent stock to which you refer. Better take something regarding which more is known. I can obtain little information about it.

"W." Rochester: The company has a number of claims on which little work has been done, and as no reports are available and no information made public, the property is not highly regarded.

"D." Grand Rapids: The fact that a mine lies in direct line of some other one may have a little significance, but it does not necessarily amount to much to the investor. I see nothing to recommend in the property.

"B." Pittsburg: The firm you refer to seems to be doing a large business in various classes of securities, including the ones you mention, and I have had no complaints from their clients, though obviously I have never seen their properties and cannot speak from personal knowledge.

"H. H." Dover: The Bullfrog Trinidad Mining Co. is being financed by the Cox Investment Co., 50 Broadway, New York City. Mr. O. P. Posey, president of the company, is a well-known mining man. It is he who opened up the great Gold Roads Mine of Arizona, which is now controlled by the Rothschilds, of Paris, taking it as a prospect and develop-

ing it into the great mine it is to-day. Mr. Posey also took the Tombay, of Colorado, now controlled by the London Venture Corporation, as a prospect, and made it a big producer.

"B." Detroit: 1. I only know what the article stated, and you are right in your assumption concerning its origin. 2. If the Nipissing should develop richness at greater depth, it would undoubtedly be worth more; but if it were a great property it hardly seems probable that such shrewd mining men as the Guggenheims would have dropped it. 3. It is always safer, from the investment standpoint, to go into a dividend-paying concern rather than into one that has prospective value, but great speculative profits are only made in the latter. 4. I do not recommend him.

"W. M." Buffalo: Engineer Maxwell's report on Clear Creek and Gilpin M. D. and T. T. Co.'s property at Dumont, Col., may be obtained by writing the company's New York office, No. 43 Exchange Place. Since this report was made the company has drifted on several of the lodes which had been cut by the tunnel, and assays reveal the substantial copper values in the ores in several cases running as high as 23 per cent. Mr. A. R. Specht tells me that the tunnel's length is being increased each day of two shifts and that he expects the great Albion vein will be intersected before April. The company is using about thirty miners at present. The fact that Messrs. A. R. Specht & Co., the underwriters, offer to refund the purchase price of Clear Creek and Gilpin stock any time within six months, with interest at 6 per cent., makes the stock an attractive one. The underwriters are well rated.

"Mining." Pittsburg: Your reasoning is safe and logical. A bond is, of course, ahead of the stock of any company. With \$100 you can buy a \$100 bond of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, and receive with it fifty shares of full-paid, non-assessable stock of the par value of \$1 a share. The Mogollon has over \$500,000 invested in its mine, its buildings, mills, stores, and plant generally, and as only \$100,000 of these bonds have been issued, the security looks good. The company formerly paid dividends, and a very valuable strike in one of its mines has just been reported in the Silver City (New Mexico) Enterprise. I know of no mining investment and speculation combined that looks better than this. It is the general belief that the entire Mogollon camp is about to come to the front, and it certainly will as soon as the railroad reaches it. I advise you to drop a line to Mr. T. J. Curran, president Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, Cooney, Socorro County, New Mexico, and have him give you the particulars. He advises me that he has very few of the bonds remaining to offer, and it might be well to write him promptly. He gives as references the leading banks in New Mexico, and his business friends in New York City speak highly of him and of his property.

Continued on page 142.

SOFTENED EYES DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER



LIQUEUR Pères Chartreux —GREEN AND YELLOW—

This famous cordial, now made at Tarragona, Spain, was for centuries distilled by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) at the Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, France, and known throughout the world as Chartreuse. The above cut represents the bottle and label employed in the putting up of the article since the Monks' expulsion from France, and it is now known as Liqueur Pères Chartreux (the Monks, however, still retain the right to use the old bottle and label as well), distilled by the same order of Monks, who have securely guarded the secret of its manufacture for hundreds of years, and who alone possess a knowledge of the elements of this delicious nectar.

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Mary's Miracle.

The day of working miracles
I'm sure is far from past,
And now to show you what I mean,
I'll tell you of the last
Great one that happened right to me,
For I was part of it, you see.

You know the life I used to lead—
O God, a living death,
A drunkard of the hopeless kind—
For, scarce a sober breath
I ever drew, and hope and pride
Were lost to me and nearly all beside.



One friend alone was left—my wife,
God bless her ev'ry hour!
She saved me from a drunkard's grave,
And whiskey's wicked power.
Just how she saved me you shall see—
This is the way she told it me.

When hope was almost dead within
Her faithful, constant breast,
She read of Dr. Haines' Cure,
Then, without stay or rest,
She sent for one Trial Sample free,
And gave it unbeknown to me!

I drank of it at ev'ry meal—
I ate it in my bread,
While Mary watched me anxiously,
But ne'er a word she said:
Until one day I stopped to think,
That I had lost my love for drink!

When, quite unconscious I was cured,
My Mary told me all:
It seemed the very act of God,
A modern miracle;
I call it this, because my wife
And Haines' Cure had saved my life.

And now my little story's done.
My ev'ry word is true,
And what this treatment did for me,
The same 'twill do for you:
And wives and mothers—one and all,
Take heart of Mary's Miracle.

Save those near and dear to you from a life of degradation, poverty and disgrace. You can do it by cutting out this coupon.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON.

Fill in your name and address on blank lines below. Then cut out this coupon and mail it to Dr. J. W. Haines, 806 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. You will receive in return enough of the remedy to prove to you that it will cure drunkenness in any form. You give it in tea, coffee or food. The drunkard will stop drinking without knowing why. You will also get books and testimonials to prove how hundreds have been saved.

Pot Luck.

"STAY and take pot luck with us,
won't you, old man?"
"Yes—provided it isn't potted luck."

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best cough remedy for adults and children. It cures the cold that hangs on. 25c.

The Wary Heiress.

Count Dredbroke—"I'm going to marry a girl with an independent fortune."
Lord Nocash—"Look out, old chap, that it isn't a fortune with an independent girl."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 30c.

Great Animal-trainer.

Leslie—"That bald-headed Thompson is simply great at training animals."
Stewart—"Oh, he is a wonder. He has actually taught a couple of spiders to keep the flies off his head."

Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 141.

"Jack," Stratford, N. Y.: 1. It is largely a prospect. 2. Highly speculative.

"W., Chicago: I will endeavor to ascertain the facts regarding Farrington & Co., and report later.

"M., Somerville, N. J.: There are a number of mines of that name. I do not know to which one you refer.

"P., Boston, Mass.: 1. I do not regard it favorably. 2. I am unable to get a report, and doubt if it has great value.

"S., Preston Hollow, N. Y.: I am unable to obtain information. No reports of it are printed in the industrial publications.

"C., Hundred, W. Va.: The company includes a number of claims in Sonora, Mexico, a good way from the railroad, and is highly speculative.

"E. E. S., Boston: 1. I never had complaints regarding their work and they seem to be rated well. 2. The Davis-Daly looks more attractive for a long pull.

"Y. T., Orion, Mich.: Very little is known about the Peoples Mining Co. The ownership of claims does not indicate very much, and the statements you quote could be made of almost any property.

"McC., Detroit: The par value is \$25 a share. It is a large property, but of low grade. With the present price of copper, it ought to be worked satisfactorily. The price you mention is about what it has been selling for on the Boston curb.

"C. M. B.: 1. No reports are made that give adequate knowledge of the company's affairs. I think you can do much better. 2. The proposition has only prospective value. The work thus far done, and the developments made, do not justify the price asked.

"L., Madison, Wis.: I have only to say that if your friend were absolutely convinced of the value of the stock, and if the shares were being offered at a bargain, the chances are altogether that he would take them himself. I find no trace of the property in any of the mining books.

"C., Jacksonville, Fla.: Of course you understand that the letter written to you was simply a printed letter with a lithograph signature; in other words, a circular letter that is sent out broadcast by the company. It is not the same one mentioned in the Hancock book. The stock is highly speculative.

"T., Jutte, Mont.: There is no doubt as to the authenticity of the statements printed regarding it. Living in a mining town as you do, you ought to be able to get in touch with the mining engineer who has been particularly quoted as speaking most hopefully of the project. His statements have certainly impressed all who have heard them.

"Glen V.: 1. The capital is altogether too large for the amount of work. I do not advise it excepting as a risky speculation. 2. Your second list embraces properties which I am told have been selling well, and on good prospects, though I have never seen them. 3. Reports from it are so uniformly good, and come from so many sources, that one cannot help but regard it favorably.

"B., Cleveland: The Furnace Creek has a capital of \$1,200,000, par value of \$1. It has 22 claims, covering 400 acres in an arid district, regarding which much has been written, but very little seems to be accurately known. For a considerable time this stock was manipulated for a rise on the curb with promise that it would do big things. Recently it was said that the pool was again at work to put up the price.

"C. C. D., Dayton, O.: 1. Yes, though not intimately. 2. He is so regarded by all the parties to whom he has given references. 3. No mining venture, especially in a new camp, no matter how promising it may appear, can be regarded as outside of the realm of speculation. In fact, every mining proposition, no matter if it is a dividend-payer, must be speculative, because no one can tell how deep the mine may extend or whether it will get richer or poorer with greater depth. 4. It was from the business department.

"B., Detroit, Mich.: 1. Nipissing's par value is \$5. It has sold as high as \$35, but, at that price, the insiders appear to have unloaded. It is a silver property, but the work thus far done on it has not disclosed its limitation. There is a question whether it is a deep or a superficial mine. If it is the former, the dividends will doubtless be maintained, and the stock will higher. If the latter, the shares are too high already. 2. With such limited resources, it would be unwise for you to speculate, and far more satisfactory to put your money in a savings bank or bond and mortgage. I certainly would have nothing to do with the parties whose names you send me.

"A., New York City: Very few good mining stocks are ever offered accompanied by a condition that they will be purchased at cost, with interest, if the holder should be dissatisfied within six months after date of the transaction. This offer Colonel Robert H. Hopper, of the Victoria Chief, made with his first allotment of the shares of that mine, and he has repeated it with every allotment since. The confidence of the stockholders in the future of the Victoria Chief is based not only on what Colonel Hopper has said, but on what the shareholders who have visited the mines have uniformly reported. Every stockholder is cordially invited to visit the mines and take his own samples for assay. This is Colonel Hopper's characteristic way of dealing with his properties. The shares of the Victoria Chief have rapidly risen because each allotment has been promptly subscribed for. The present price is \$2.50 per share. On the first of February the price was advanced.

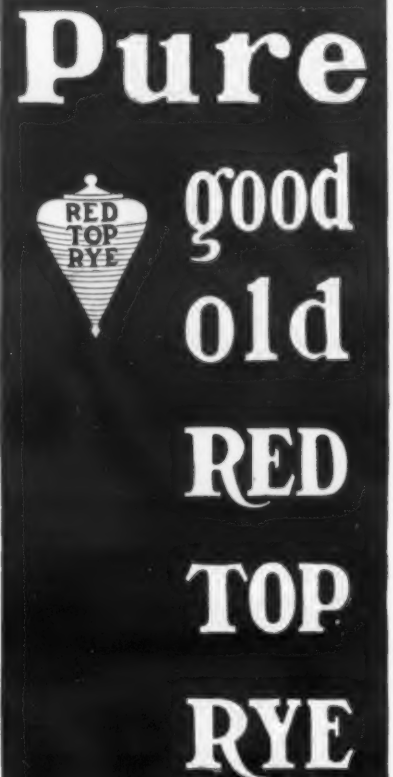
"G., Providence, R. I.: The same Lawson, who is tipping people to buy his Trinity, tried to induce the public to sell Amalgamated around 70, and those who sold it at that price have the pleasure of observing that it has gone up meanwhile to 120. This same Lawson, who said, when Amalgamated was below par, that it was worthless and rotten, has recently recommended it at 115 or better. His advice, therefore, on Trinity may be easily taken for what it is worth. Trinity has a large property in Shasta County, California, and its claim of 1,200,000 tons of ore in sight has been denounced as untrue by the State mineralogist of California. In the prospectus of the Trinity Copper Co., issued in 1900, Lawson predicted net earnings of two or three million dollars a year. Stevens's Copper Handbook prints the report that Lawson bought the mine for \$165,000 and a stock consideration, and then capitalized it at the modest sum of \$6,000,000. This ought to be enough for any reasonable man.

"X., Pawtucket: The erection of a smelter depends upon how quickly it can be transported to the mine. The order for the smelter can be filled promptly, and the new road built by the Victoria Chief from Engle to its mines on the Caballos Mountain will afford easy means of transportation. The railroads are so congested with freight, however, that the transportation of the smelter to Engle will take several months. As to dividend prospects, the statement of Colonel Farish, whose conservatism will not be questioned, that the Victoria Chief, with a smelter, can earn a thousand dollars a day, indicates that the property can earn 33 1-3 per cent. on its capital stock, even with 10 per cent. ore. The management believes that the ore will run two or three times as high as this, and the independent assays made by the shareholders seem to justify this expectation. If so, the dividend should be very generous. The inquiries in reference to the number of claims, etc., would best be answered by Colonel Robert H. Hopper, the president, who can be addressed at 100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, January 31st, 1907. ROSCOE.

BEST BY TEST.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer and Tumor has its imitators. Beware of them. Write to-day to the Originator for his free books. Dr. D. M. Bye, 316 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.



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By JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG

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Such a lot of flavoring,
Gold, gold, gold,
Love served as hard sauce,
Cold, cold, cold.
Photogravure in sepia, 14 x 19, Seventy-five Cents.
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32 Union Square, New York.

SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

TERM insurance is a form of life insurance which receives less attention than it deserves. Its benefits are limited to a certain number of years and its principal function is that of collateral security. For example, a young man starting in business desires immediate insurance protection for the benefit of his parents, who have made sacrifices to give him a college education. Not being able to spare the money for premiums on a "level-premium" policy, he may secure term insurance at a lower rate until such time as his means justify him in taking out a regular policy. Or, a man borrows money on a mortgage, and the lender wishes to indemnify himself in case of the borrower's death before the mortgage becomes due; here, again, a life-insurance policy for a limited term furnishes the security required. It is an additional recommendation for term insurance that, in case you do not need or cannot afford a regular policy now, you may, in taking out a term policy (in most companies), obtain the valuable privilege of renewing your policy years later or exchanging it for another form of contract, without a second medical examination.

"A. A." Toledo: 1. The Northwestern Mutual Life suffered somewhat from the investigation through which it passed, but it has embodied in its new form of policy some of the suggestions of the legislative investigating committee. 2. There is not the slightest question as to its solvency.

"K." Milwaukee: Your twenty-year endowment policy in the New York Life will bring you exactly what the terms of the contract provide. It is a good policy of its kind and its terms are liberal and fair. It would be foolish not to continue it, inasmuch as you have carried it along for so many years.

"M." Cumberland, Md.: I do not believe in the newfangled notions which spring up every once in a while in the life-insurance line. It is better to have a policy in a company concerning the soundness of which there can be no question. Plenty of such companies exist, and you may depend upon it that they do business as cheaply as any of their competitors. If you had a policy in a good, sound company, you would not feel anxious over it.

"E." Salt Lake City: I certainly do not advise continuance of your policy in the fraternal association to which you refer. It is all very well to say that the guarantee fund will take care of emergent assessments, but the experience of all assessment companies, which have lived long enough to know what experience is, shows that the assessments must be increased as the death rate increases from year to year. If the reserve fund should be exhausted, what recourse would be left, excepting an additional assessment on the members, or bankruptcy? You have had your assurance for the time you have paid for, and while it will cost you more to go into a strong, old-line company, you must bear in mind that the additional cost will be added to the value of your policy, and that, from year to year, the policy will have an increased value until the date of its settlement.

The Hermit

Mother's will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

New Use for the Honk, Honk.

Mistress—"What on earth are you doing with the auto horn?"

Bridget—"O! always carry wan, mum, to warn the mistress to kape out av me way."

Profitable.

"Was her summer boarding-house profitable?"

"You bet it was! Her guests bought so many crackers that every grocery-store in the village paid dividends."

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES FOR CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c. a box.

Amenities.

Fireman—"I'm policed to meet you."

Policeman—"Oh, you go to blazes!"

Very True.

BEFORE the infant industries merge into trusts they ought to be spanked and put to bed.

THE Sohmer Pianos are pronounced superior to all others by leading artists.

The March of Progress.

"I FLATTER myself that my latest story does something toward bringing the art of fiction up to date."

"How so?"

"It begins with the divorce of the hero and heroine."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

BUSINESS CHANCES ABROAD

AMONG the foreign-made articles which find the readiest sale in Argentina, according to a British consular report, are men's soft felt hats, colored soft shirts, woven waistcoats, straw hats, and cheap combs, which last are much used by the lower-class women, who go hatless. There is also a steadily-increasing demand for sporting requisites—for cricket, golf, polo, and especially football.

ENGLISH ale is in less favor than formerly with the South African "colonials." Their own brewers have largely supplanted it with the light lager beer which is popular in Germany and America, and so have created a market for the foreign-made beverage. American brewers, if they invade the field, must be prepared to compete with a South African beer trust, which has put

most of the little companies out of business.

ONE of the effects of the Pacific-coast agitation against the Japanese is shown in far-away Brazil. It is said that the question of subsidizing a direct line of steamers from Rio de Janeiro to Japan is receiving government consideration. Japan is reported to be preparing to send large numbers of immigrants to Brazil, which gives reason to hope for closer commercial relations between the two countries. According to the *Brazilian Review*, there is at the same time talk of giving up the Lloyd-Brazilero monthly subsidized service to New York, the company having only once dispatched a ship in time to secure the subvention.

THE Maid of Athens, if she is a laundry-maid, does her washing entirely by hand, throwing the soiled linen into a box pierced with holes at the bottom. A thick cloth is spread over the top and is then covered with ashes, through which water is poured, the lye thus leached being allowed to ooze through the linen for several hours, after which the clothes are soaped and ironed by women and girls. There is only one first-class steam laundry in the country, and the better-class families have their washing done at home. George Horton, United States consul at Athens, thinks it very likely that American wringers would be welcomed by Athenian housewives if their good qualities could be demonstrated to them.

ASIATIC TURKEY is a fair field, so the United States consul at Smyrna writes, for the sale of American firearms. Game is so abundant in the country that even the poorest are sportsmen. The trade in sporting guns is almost entirely in the hands of the Belgians, who supply a cheap fowling-piece of rather heavy, but durable workmanship. The guns sold are chiefly centre-fire breech-loaders, with one barrel cylinder and the other choke-bored, and are of .12, .20, and .28 calibre, prices ranging from \$12 upward. The importation of rifle-guns is forbidden by the government, the ordinary types of double- or single-barreled guns only being admitted except after careful examination by the ordnance authorities. When these officials are satisfied that repeating shotguns are not rifled, they permit their importation, which has hitherto been *nil*. There is a considerable trade in cheap muzzle-loading guns, costing from \$7 upward.

A Club Cocktail

IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT



HONESTLY, did you ever get a bar-mixed cocktail that was ever right to your taste?

CLUB COCKTAILS are carefully measure-mixed, not guessed at; made of finest liquors, aged in wood, mellow and of delicious aroma.

To serve: strain through cracked ice. Seven varieties: Insist on CLUB at your own Club or from good grocers and dealers everywhere.

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GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE 1907 tells all about pure-bred poultry and describes and illustrates 60 varieties. 10 beautiful natural color plates. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs; how to cure diseases, kill lice, make money. This valuable book only 10 cts. B. H. GREIDER, REEDS, PA.



MAN'S FAREWELL TO LOW WAGES

Good-bye Forever to Hard Work—Little Pay—Hard Times—Job Hunting! You Can Own and Boss This Money-making Business! Get Money as This Man Did! Change from Wage Earner to Wage Payer—From Serving Others to Commanding Others.



As it Would be Told at Home.

You may well rejoice, my wife, over our fortune in getting a business which made money the very first day, and now after a few weeks the daily profits run \$8.00 to \$12.00. You counted today's receipts and seem surprised that they amount to over \$15.00, but I expect even larger returns in time. Of that \$15.00 you must take out about \$3.00 for material and the \$12.00 is profit. There remains many dollars' worth of unfinished work upon which I can calculate about 75c. profit on the \$1.00 and more coming in all the time. My trouble has not been the want of orders, but to fill orders fast enough, and so have engaged a boy to help me in the shop, including an extra solicitor.

It has kept me hustling to take care of family customers whose orders range from \$2.00 to \$10.00, but increased facilities will get business in larger quantities from hotels, restaurants, institutions, manufacturers, and retail stores, there being scarcely any person who does not at all times have urgent need for my services. I never thought it possible to

START A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS

with only a few dollars, for almost every business requires several thousand dollars to begin with. We can both recall with sad regret the days of no work—no wages—debts piling up. Then my sickness—no work—laid up—laid off—almost laid away—nothing coming in—expenses going on—doctor bills and what not. Trouble, trouble, trouble, but that's the common hardship of every man who sells his time to others—hard work—long hours—little pay—enriching those who boss, but never himself. Verily, my good wife, we

know it's mighty inconvenient to be poor, and now after years of hard labor—from factory hand to office clerk—teaching school or selling goods—town and city trades—now and then the farm—we find ourselves in prosperous circumstances, owning a pleasant business which promises to pay for

\$1,800 TO \$2,500 ANNUALLY.

Goodness knows we might still be slaving if this opportunity hadn't come as a God-send. I am happy that our days of self-denial and privations are over, that you and the children can have many things which you craved, but alas I didn't have the money to buy. What a blessing to have money always coming in, and how different the people treat a successful man.

It's really wonderful how people took to my business, just seemed that everyone had something to do—eager to have it done—a cordial welcome everywhere, and people came from miles around—

GOODS WERE GOING OUT—MONEY COMING IN—

almost a dollar cleared every time a dollar taken in. You remember my starting here at home—in one room, which was soon filled with a great assortment of merchandise—some gold, some silver—big and little heaps—how things glistened when the sun came through—then the change to larger quarters, with profits growing. It did my heart good to receive such generous encouragement everywhere, for I can't forget my ups and downs—hard knocks—never a boost until this happened.

The people certainly looked kindly upon home industry, and because my business was conducted in their very midst confidence was immediately established. My work has always been well done, and I do not fear to meet the same customer twice even ten years from now.

Yes, people do wonder at my sudden rise, but it is nothing remarkable, simply a case of supplying something which the people did not have, but wanted bad—never had before—it's a regular business in some large cities, but just as well suited to small towns, as my success proved. My success has not been due to influence, business training, special schooling or technical knowledge, but to faithful work and earnest purpose. Had I failed



Prosperity.

to make good in this opportunity, when everything was favorable, it would have been an everlasting cause for self-criticism. It would be ingratitude if I did not give praise to the Manufacturers who furnished at slight cost everything needed to start the business, special teaching, valuable instructions, trade secrets, and did this so well that my ignorance of the business itself was no drawback at all. People from other sections have already written them on my recommendation, for they

WILL START OTHERS

in all parts of the world, either men or women, in this business at home or traveling, all or spare time. I am only one of thousands

whom they have started, and I can't imagine a business which offers equal money-making opportunities to people of limited means—something easy to do, easy to get, easy to maintain, offering almost the only chance to better their position. Though you, my wife, regard my success as remarkable, it seems to be quite the regular order of things with their customers, as, for example, one man claims \$301.47 in two weeks, another \$88.18 the first three days, and hundreds of similar reports. You won't forget how skeptical I was, but I have found the business a money-maker which any one without leaving home and without previous experience can manage successfully.

I shall continue advising people out of employment or working hard for a little money to send their name on a card to

GRAY & CO., 868 MIAMI BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

and receive FREE, as I did, their illustrated proposition, valuable information, testimonials, and samples.

They don't offer any impossible inducements, but simply claim that those willing to hustle can expect from \$30.00 to \$40.00 weekly to begin, and more as business grows. I feel sure that no one will ever regret starting with Gray & Co., for they are the largest concern of their kind in the world and backed by \$100,000.00 capital.



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That's All!

Improved
BOSTON
GARTER
THE STANDARD
FOR GENTLEMEN
ALWAYS EASY
The Name "BOSTON
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every loop—
The *Velvet Grip*
CUSHION
BUTTON
CLASP
Lies flat to the leg—never
Slips, Tears nor Unfastens
ample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton
50c. Mailed on receipt of price.
GEO. FROST CO., Makers,
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THE "VELVET GRIP" PATENT HAS BEEN
SUSTAINED BY THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

The Truth
Can be told about
Great Western
Champagne
—the Standard of
American Wines
There is nothing to
conceal in its produc-
tion. It is Pure Grape
Juice, fermented and
aged to exact perfec-
tion for healthfulness,
possessing the bou-
quet and flavor that
connoisseurs desire.
"Of the six Ameri-
can Champagnes
exhibited at the
Paris exposition of
1900, the GREAT
WESTERN was
the only one that
received a GOLD
MEDAL."
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WINE CO.,
Sole Makers, Rhine, N. Y.
Sold by respectable wine
dealers everywhere.

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Suitable for writing in every position; glide over
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Made in England of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, BALL-POINTED
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An unshaven or badly shaven face is a draw-
back to a man's business success. A clean
shave is not only a matter of little expense,
but little time, provided the best soap is used.
The creamy, soothing, emollient lather of
Williams' Shaving Soap insures the greatest
comfort, economy and satisfaction.

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Send 4c. in stamps for Williams' Shaving Stick, or a cake of
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It tells what California holds that is of special
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opportunities for making a living on a small capital and
under easy working conditions, and the marvelous
variety of means for recreation.
Three fast daily trains to California. The
Overland Limited, Electric-Lighted, and the China
& Japan Fast Mail via the Chicago, Union Pacific
& North-Western Line; the Los Angeles Limited,
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